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Friday, April 2, 1971
Chaitra 12, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Firsth Session)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 2, 1971/Chaitra 12, 1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri A. Kevichusa (Nagaland)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Nationalisation of General Insurance

*91. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken to nationalise the General Insurance ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Government is committed in principle to its earlier decision to nationalise general insurance business.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार की नीति राष्ट्रीयकरण की नीति है। फिर भी अफसोस है कि जनरल इश्योरेन्स के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में अनावश्यक विलम्ब किया जा रहा। तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस अनावश्यक विलम्ब के कारण क्या हैं और क्या यह बात सच है कि इस विलम्ब के लिए जो हमारे देश

के इजारेदार पूंजीपति है और जिन के कुछ प्रतिनिधि अभी भी सरकार के अन्दर बच गए हैं या बाहर हैं वह लोग दबाव डाल रहे हैं कि इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण न किया जाये ? अगर यह बात सही है तो उनके इस विरोध को ध्यान में रखते हुए और उनकी मोनोपली को तोड़ने के लिए सरकार अविलम्ब क्यों नहीं कोई राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात तय करती है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, as has been indicated in the reply, the Government is committed in principle to nationalise General Insurance. There is no question of any pressure by any vested interest on a commitment which the Government gave on the floor of the Parliament.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सेठ बिरला द्वारा संचालित रूबी और न्यू एशियाटिक इंश्योरेंस कम्पनीज जो हैं क्या यह बात सही है कि इसके मिसमैनेजमेंट के बारे में कोई आडिट रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास है और अगर है तो उसमें मिसमैनेजमेंट के कौन-कौन से नुक्ते बताए गये हैं और उस रिपोर्ट को पब्लिश करने में क्या दिक्कत है ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a separate question. I cannot allow it. It is a general question, not a specific question.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उस रिपोर्ट में जब मिसमैनेजमेंट की बात है तो उसको देखते हुए तो आप को नेशनलाइजेशन और जल्दी करना चाहिये और उस रिपोर्ट को पब्लिश करने में कौन सी कठिनाई है ? क्यों नहीं आप उसे पब्लिश कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : On the general question of mismanagement and misuse

of funds in the insurance industry, Sir, it is only because of this that the Government has decided to nationalise General Insurance for putting the public sector in a commanding position. As far as the specific reference is concerned, I need some notice to find out the facts.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : In view of the fact that Government is committed to the nationalisation of General Insurance for a long time, may I know from the hon. Minister what comes in the way of taking early steps for the nationalisation of General Insurance ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : In matters, like these, I think the Hon. Member and the House may leave it to the Government to suitably take the timing. There are no hurdles. As far as we are concerned, we have made a policy commitment and I think the Hon. Member will leave it to the Finance Minister to have a proper timing for nationalisation.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : May I know whether the policy of the Government is to nationalise with compensation or without compensation ? If the policy is to nationalise with compensation. may I know the quantum of compensation which is likely to be paid in case of nationalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The hon. Member is asking a question in anticipation of what might happen. May I ask a question of my hon. friend ? Will he support us on that count ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, I am not a Minister. On a point of order. I put a question to the hon. Minister and I expected a reply, and not a counter-question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will he change the Constitution so that they cannot go to the Supreme Court ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the hon. Minister do everything with my consent ?

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Sometimes, a counter-question is a reply.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I would like you to give yonr ruling. I had put a definite question, namely whether a compensation would be paid or not, and what the quantum of compensation would be.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That is a hypothetical question now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : No reply has been given about the quantum of compensation that would be paid in case of nationalisation

MR. SPEAKER : May I request the hon. Member to take the counter-question as the reply ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We want no compensation to be paid.

Utilisation of P.L.-480 Funds

*92. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals have been made by the U.S. Government regarding the disposal of P.L.-480 Rupee funds accumulated with the U.S. Embassy in India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof , and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The utilisation of accumulated U.S. rupee funds for technical and agricultural education and housing and urban development has been under informal discussion with the U.S. authorities. In this context, the question of creating endowments for these activities has also been discussed. The discussion have not yet reached a stage where formal proposals have emerged.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Would the hon. Minister vouchsafe to the Ho se some information about the amount of rupees placed at the disposal of the U.S. Embassy in India for its own expenses and the expenses of organisations like the USIS ? In view of the report which was given early

in this House that the amount placed at the disposal of the US Embassy in India out of the PL-480 funds was something which was larger than the total allocations for our Embassies abroad or for the information section of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, would he give us some facts and figures in regard to the actual position ?

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I can only indicate the percentage that normally is earmarked for their use and for the Embassy purposes out of the total holdings here on an annual basis. But it is very difficult for me to give the break-up of their expenditure, because that is just not done. I cannot say that I have got all the details about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They do not tell him.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I did not want a break-up of the expenditure. What I wanted was the total volume of money placed at the disposal of the US personnel in this country. How they spend it is not for him to supervise, because that is perhaps the condition of his agreement. Has he got the figures in regard to that?

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I can give him some figures. So far, the money which is at the disposal of the US Embassy, which they can make use of, not exactly at the present moment with them, for US uses. that is, the accruals and allocations, is Rs. 513.14 crores, but the disbursements and expenditure so far were Rs. 299.53 crores throughout the period ; I am giving the total figure of the entire period.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of our difficulty in controlling the manner of rupee expenditure by the United States in India or the difficulty caused by our having to pay back in dollars since we are on the horns of a dilemma, may I know if Government is considering proposing something of a moratorium in regard to this payment so that later on we can find out what we should do about this particular aspect of American foreign policy which utilises and exploits aid for its own external policy purposes ?

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think it is a very legitimate question and I will certainly try to answer it in some detail.

This question is being approached from two angles. We will have to see that the rupee part of it does not grow further. So under our new policy, we have said that henceforward whatever payments are made will partly be in dollars. This is the last year when we have entered into an agreement under which the payment will be made in rupees. From next year onwards, rupee payment will no longer be there. This is one part.

Now the question remains of whatever rupee holdings are there, whatever rupee commitments in India are there. In this matter, I must say that the US Government also have shown interest in understanding the problem of the rupee holdings. I hope they will also take some constructive view in this matter. There is no doubt we will have to work out some proposals whereby by mutual understanding this question will be solved on permanent basis.

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : क्या वित्त मन्त्री जी बतायेंगे कि वार्ता कब से चालू है और कब तक यह समाप्त हो जायेगी ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : वार्ता तो बहुत पहले समाप्त हो गई थी, जब पी०एल० 480 का एग्रीमेंट हुआ था । मैंने अभी हकीकत बताते हुए कहा है कि उसके तरीके में जो बदल करना चाहते है, वह अगले साल से होगा, लेकिन उसका पेमेंट कब करना है, वह लम्बे अर्से की बात है ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Has it been brought to the knowledge of the hon. Minister that huge funds out of the PL-480 accumulations here with the US. Embassy were drawn during the mid-term elections and have been given to some of the most reactionary political parties...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : To the Communist Party of India.

MR. SPEAKER : No. This question does not arise.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want information.

MR. SPEAKER : This is about disposal of the funds.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want to know whether this has been disposed of politically during the recent elections.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : No, I have no information.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : The question relates to the disposal of the accumulated funds under PL-480 programme. Is it a fact that some time back the US Government had proposed the setting up of an Education Foundation from out of these accumulated funds ? If so, what is Government's reaction thereto ?

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think this question was considered many times on the floor of the House ; there is no question of Government supporting such a proposal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Apart from importation of food items, what are the other things Government are bringing in under PL-480 ? Also, apart from meeting the expenditure of the US Embassy here, what are the items Government have been covering in disbursement under PL-480 during last three years ?

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The other items are important raw materials like oilseeds and cotton. These are very important. The other part of it which is used here is in some Indo-US collaboration industries set up under certain agreements entered into.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Are Government aware that the PL-480 funds are being disbursed through Christian Mission centres and the same are being utilised for furthering proselytisation to one particular religion, Christianity, among the poor and innocent tribals all over the country, thereby undermining the secular character of our country...

MR. SPEAKER : No please.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : If so, what steps are being taken to ensure uniform distribution of this money among all handicapped communities through governmental agencies, thereby avoiding eccentricity of distribution of such money.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a leading question.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I do not think that he is right in making this allegation. Whatever uses are made of the PL-480 Funds are made with the knowledge and permission of the Government of India. Possibly he is referring to some grants which the missioneries may be getting from elsewhere.

Special Training to Guards to Stop Hijacking

*93. SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are giving special training to the guards to stop hijacking in future ; and

(b) what are the other precautionary measures which Government have introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Security arrangements are being strengthened, and a number of stringent measures have been introduced including frisking of passengers and search of hand baggage. The Police personnel concerned have been given special briefing instructions.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : The recent hijacking of our Indian Airlines plane must be an eye-opener to the Government and particularly to the Ministry of Civil Aviation. It is preposterous that one of the hijackers was both a member of our Border Security Force and also the so-called National Liberation Front. I think the Government of India and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir should be held responsible for this air piracy and sabotage.

I want to know from the Minister if the airport officials at Srinagar failed to

enforce the instructions issued to them prescribing various precautions to prevent hijacking, and if so, what action was taken against particular officials.

I want to know whether the Government are going to propose an international court to punish hijackers whether they belong to this or that group in any part of the world.

DR. KARAN SINGH : In fact, the detailed instructions against hijacking were given after the hijacking. Therefore, the question of the officials not being bound by their earlier instructions does not arise.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : It has happened for the last three or four years.

DR. KARAN SINGH : We had generally looked into it, but it was strengthened after this hijacking.

As for the code, there are already international usages and there is international law against hijacking which is a crime, and therefore we have not proposed any new code for this purpose.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : No doubt the Minister said that the passengers were searched, and we know how we are searched from head to foot. To stop harassing the passengers, will the Government consider installing metal detectors in all the airports of the country ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : Yes, they are being installed in some selected airports, but that will not obviate the necessity of searching, because, for one thing, it is not possible to put metal detectors in each and every airport, and secondly, it is possible that there may be some instruments which may not show on the metal detector also. So, the search will have to continue in addition to the metal detector.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : During the recent mid term poll, a General Secretary of the Swatantra Party was carrying money for distribution, and the money has been confiscated.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request you to confine yourself to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : May I know what steps the Government has taken, whether any investigation has been made in this behalf ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry it is not relevant.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : This is first-hand information.

MR. SPEAKER : He can gave separate notice. It does not arise out of this question. I am not allowing it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The question is very relevant, and I would like to have a categorically answer.

MR. SPEAKER : I categorically say that it is not relevant.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Protect me, Mr. Speaker. These things were brought to light.....

MR. SPEAKER : I need protection from you, myself.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Is it a fact that the hijacker Hashim Quereshi was an employee of the border security police ? Is it also a fact that he informed the Government of the State that a plane was likely to be hijacked by Pakistan and that when the State Government wanted to interrogate him, some Central Agency did not permit this to be done ? In the light of this what preventive measures were taken ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about the special training to the guards and precautionary measures. There is no question about individuals.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : This Quereshi was part of the training body deputed to prevent hijacking.

MR. SPEAKER : You can give separate notice.

Realisation of Arrears of Income-Tax

*95. SHRI CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total outstanding amount of income-tax arrears at present ;

(b) the steps taken to realise the arrears ;

(c) whether as a result of these steps there has been any improvement in the collection of arrears ; and

(d) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) As on 31st December, 1970, the arrears of Income-tax amounted to Rs. 565.73 crores.

(b) The requisite information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Yes. Sir. The collections out of arrear demand upto 31st December, 1970 amounted to Rs. 119,52 crores as compared to collections of Rs. 98.74 crores during the corresponding period of the last year.

Statement

The following specific measures have been taken for speedy collection of arrears :

(i) Taking over a recovery work hitherto done by officials of the State Governments.

Work taken over fully in Commissioners' charges at Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Work taken over partly in Commissioners' charges of West Bengal, Madras, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay and Poona.

The Government have recently sanctioned 68 posts of Tax Recovery work is being taken over in the remaining Commissioners' charges by the Department.

(ii) The Functional Distribution Scheme under which the work of collection of taxes has been made the specific function of one or more income-tax officers in the Range was introduced in 1966 and has been further extended during the last year.

(iii) Acceptance of crossed cheques by the Department and opening of special receipt counters for this purpose in the Income-tax Offices.

(iv) Publication of names of assessees who are defaulters in the payment of taxes over certain prescribed limits.

(v) Arrears Clearance Fortnights are being observed all over the country. During the period, special emphasis is laid on carrying out pending adjustments/rectifications, giving effect to appellate orders and collecting the net demands due from the assessees.

(vi) Two Additional Commissioners of Income-tax (Recovery) have been posted exclusively for recovery work in each of Commissioners' Charges at Bombay and Calcutta. Similarly one Additional Commissioner of Income-tax (Recovery) has been posted in each of Commissioners' Charges at Delhi and Madras.

(vii) Sixty posts of Income-tax Officers (Collection) have been recently sanctioned by the Government for attending to the work of liquidation of arrear demands.

SHRI CHANDRAPPAN : From the statement made by the hon. Minister it appears that income-tax arrears had gone up to Rs. 565.73 crores from about Rs. 554 crores according to a statement made sometime in 1969. At that time there were twenty individuals or companies each of whose income-tax arrears amounted to more than Rs. 1 crore. What steps have the Government taken to realise the money from these companies and have the Government written off some of these arrears from these companies or individuals ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SAUKLA : As for the first question, the steps that have been taken to realise the arrears have been given in the statement which I have laid on the Table of the House in answer to part (b) of the question. As for specific parties, if the hon. Member would indicate to me the names of parties, I shall collect and supply that information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It has to be supplied by the Government.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I do not know which company the hon. Member is referring to. If he gives details we shall collect that information. We are not interesting in hiding any information.

As for the quantum, I have indicated in my main answer the new steps we have taken. Arrears are realised at a much faster rate and the amount of arrears is much less now than it used to be before.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He has asked what is the amount written off.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him ask it himself.

SHRI CHANDRAPPAN : What was the amount written off ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : In case he is asking about the written off amount of certain individual companies, over a crore of rupees, I would require the names of those companies, to indicate the position, and then I shall gladly do so. But if in a general way if he asks how much money was written off, I have some information on that amount of money that has been written off because it could not be recovered and because the company went insolvent or because the people were not traceable and all that. I would give the figures here In 1967-68, Rs. 33.66 lakhs were written off. In 1968-69. Rs. 62.42 lakhs were written off. In 1969-70, Rs. 238.28 lakhs were written off. In 1970-71, Rs. 415.27 lakhs were written off. This was done at the level of the Board. (*Interruption*)

SHRI CHANDRAPPAN : The Minister wanted to know the names of the companies which were having more than Rs. 1 crore of tax arrears. I shall read out from an answer given in the Rajya Sabha by Mr. P. C. Sethi on 16-12-1969. The answer said, Mr. Kashi Ram Agarwal of Calcutta tops the list with more than Rs. 3.3 crores, and it was followed by Mr. Balaram Toluram of Tumsa with Rs. 2.9 crores ; Mr. Dharma Teja, the former Chairman of the Jayanti Shipping Corporation, with Rs. 2 89 crores, and Mr. R. Dalmia of Delhi with Rs. 2.04 crores. If the Minister wants, I can pass this list on to him.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. (*Interruption*)

SHRI CHANDRAPPAN : Out of these business tycoons I want to know how much money they have realised and how much they have written off.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I would give the information to the hon. Member and the House if a specific question is tabled on the matter.

DR. RANEN SEN : This question was put in the Rajya Sabha in 1969 and the answer was given. So, when the Minister came here he should have come with all the necessary information on the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is in a general form. If specific names were mentioned, the Minister would have been in a position to answer. He wants notice now. I think after notice is given he will give the information.

SHRI CHANDRAPPAN : The question is very clear. I asked what steps were taken to realise the arrears and whether as a result of these steps there has been any improvement in the collection of tax arrears. I suppose the Minister should have come prepared to answer it.

MR. SPEAKER : He is prepared with the total assessment, not particularly about the names. It is much better if you give separate notice. (*Interruption*) I think it is also in the interest of hon. Members. If they give the specific names, information will be given in a very specific manner, and that will be much more useful than a vague reply.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : यह सिर्फ कैप्टेलिस्टों को बचाने की कोशिश है, इसके अलावा और कोई इसके मानी नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)

SHRI CHANDRAPPAN : The Minister in his statement has said—

MR. SPEAKER : You have finished your question. Yes, Mr. Nahata.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : While the Government dues from small men and others do not fall in arrears, there are arrears in respect of some big assessments. May I know whether this Government has any

statutory powers with which it can arm itself and recover these income-tax arrears ? If the Government has such powers, why are those powers not exercised ? If the Government does not have those powers, will the Government arm itself with legal powers to see to it that such arrears are recovered at an early date ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Government does have the powers and it is in exercise of such powers only that we have been able to improve the arrears recovery position that I have indicated in reply to parts (c) and (d) of the question that was tabled. We have the powers to recover the arrears as arrears of land revenue. Our difficulty was that the recovery proceedings had to be initiated through the State Governments and we found a lot of difficulty in realising the arrears of income-tax through the State apparatus. Now we have taken the powers and appointed staff in several circles of income-tax commissioners to recover the money by ourselves. This has been done in several circles partially and in several other circles we are going to introduce it very soon. It is not possible to introduce it in all the circles straightway because we will have to appoint competent officers to initiate recovery proceedings in the courts of law and take such measures. I emphatically refute Mr. Sambhali's statement that anybody is trying to protect the big tycoons. As you said, Sir, unless a specific question is asked, it is not possible for me to give the entire list right now. But it is not a fact that Government wants to protect anybody. We are prepared to give all legitimate information which is in our possession to the House.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : May I know how many persons were sent to prison for evading income-tax and what are their names ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please send a separate notice for that.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : He said Government has got the legal powers to take action. In how many cases action was taken against evaders of income-tax ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : If a specific question is put, I shall give all the information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We want your protection, Sir. The question is being evaded. If he cannot give the details, he can at least give the total number of persons jailed for this offence. It may be that not a single income-tax evader was jailed.

श्री झारखंडे राय : मन्त्री महोदय ने जो आयकर की बकाया राशि बताई है तो यह कितनी पार्टियों, फैक्टरियों अथवा कम्पनियों पर बाकी है और कितनी कितनी बाकी हैं। उनकी कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से 10 ऐसी कौन है जिनके ऊपर सबसे अधिक बाकी है ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The main question is about the amount of arrears, steps taken to realise them and whether the arrear position has improved after taking those steps. I have answered it. Now hon. members are asking questions about the names of the parties, amount outstanding against each party etc. The leader of the CPI group was pleased to observe that sufficient information is not being given and information is being evaded. He is absolutely incorrect. We do not want to evade any information. As a matter of fact, it is our policy to give as wide publicity as possible to the names of tax-evaders so that the country at large may know who are the tax-evaders.

MR. SPEAKER : If you are not in a position to answer, you may ask for separate notice rather than give a long explanation.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHULKA : Repeatedly hon. members are asking the same question. I would request them through you to put specific questions about specific matters, so that I may be able to give all the information.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : When you have directed him to give the names, no separate notice is necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a general question. If you had asked for names, he would have given them.

श्री झारखंडे राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने मन्त्री महोदय से स्पैसिफिक क्वैश्चन पूछा था कि

आयकर की इस समय जो कुल राशि बकाया है वह कितनी पार्टियों पर बकाया है और उसकी तादाद क्या है ? अब क्या यह भी जनरल क्वैश्चन हो गया ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have indicated the total arrears of income-tax outstanding. I do not know at present how many parties constitute these arrears. If a specific question is asked, I will give all the information.

Shifting of Safdarjung Airport from its present Site

*96. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of shifting the Safdarjung airport from its present site has been considered by Government ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The question of shifting Safdarjung aerodrome is being examined. Meanwhile it has been decided to shift all passenger operations by DC-3 and larger transport aircraft from Safdarjung to Delhi (Palam) airport with effect from 1st May, 1971.

श्री सरजू पांडे : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इन विमानों को सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डे से हटाने का क्या कारण है ? आखिर इस तरह का विचार सरकार ने क्यों किया है क्या इसको मन्त्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : कारण इसका यह है कि सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डा ऐसे स्थान पर स्थित है जहां अब उसके चारों ओर इस समय बिल्डिंग्स बन गई हैं और इसलिए हमने यह सोचा कि जो बड़े और भारी जहाज हैं उनको अब पालम के हवाई अड्डे पर ले जाया जाय तो उससे अधिक सुविधा होगी । इसके अलावा और भी बहुत से कारण हैं जिनसे यह सफदरजंग का हवाई अड्डा वर्तमान स्थान पर ठीक नहीं है ।

Conversion of Loans into Equity Shares

*97. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision to convert loans advanced by public financial institutions to private industries into equity shares, has been implemented ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The public sector financial institutions have taken note of the Government decision on the recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, requiring them to exercise option for converting loans to be given and debentures to be subscribed by them in future, into equity of the assisted concerns, and are following it up in relevant cases. The detailed guidelines in this behalf are under active consideration of the Government and are expected to be finalised shortly.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What are the relevant cases which are being followed up, so far as equity shares are concerned ?

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : When I mentioned relevant cases I meant wherever there are applications to the regular financial institutions and where large capital is raised by them. As a matter of fact, as I have said, some detailed guidelines are necessary in these matters for the use of the public financial institutions. They have to be finalised as a result of inter-ministerial discussions. We wanted certain recommendations from the Reserve Bank, which we have received. I think it is in a very final stage.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I want to know whether he has followed up the data and whether the companies have agreed to equity participation.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Unless I know the specific cases I cannot give any information.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The cases under consideration are interest-free loans or loans with interest ?

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I

do not think there are any loans which are interest-free.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : There are.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Possibly you know more than I do.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You have certain cases under consideration. I want to know whether they relate to interest-free loans or loans with interest. That is my point. Please do not escape answering this question.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Naturally, these are cases of loans which carry interest.

Development of Places of Tourist Importance in Orissa during 1970-71 and 1971-72

*99. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any provision has been made for the development of places of tourist importance like Chilka Lake, Bhubaneshwar, Puri, Konarak and other places in Orissa in 1970-71 and 1971-72 ; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and provisions made for these places ;

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH): (a) The State Government made a provision of Rs. 7 lakhs for tourism schemes in Orissa during 1970-71 and of Rs. 10 lakhs for 1971-72. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has also been made in the Central Sector for Konarak during 1971-72, out of a total provision of Rs. 2 lakhs for this purpose.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

(Figures in lakhs)

S. No.	Scheme	Budget Provision 1970-71	Budget Provision 1971-72
	CENTRAL SECTOR		
(a)	Konarak	—	0.50
	STATE SECTOR		
(b) 1.	Recreational facilities in Chilka Lake.	7.00	10.00
2.	Opening of Tourist Reception Centre at Bhubaneshwar and Puri.		
3.	Construction of Marine Drive from Puri to Konarak.		
4.	Construction of Tourist Bungalow and other facilities in Sambalpur.		
5.	Expansion of tourist bungalow at Bhubaneshwar, Puri, Chandipur and construction of staff quarters at the places.		
6.	Staff for execution of Tourist Schemes.		
7.	Tourist Publicity.		
8.	Transport and conducted package tours.		
9.	Grant-in-aid to local bodies for development of places of local importance.		

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs in the first year and Rs. 2 lakhs in the second year of the Fourth Five Year Plan was made for the development of recreational facilities at Chilka Lake and whether this project has been implemented by now and, if not, why not.

DR. KARAN SINGH : The Chilka Lake project falls under the State sector. The Central provision is for Konarak. That we are hoping to implement during the course of the current financial year.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : To refresh the memory of the hon. Minister, I may point out that of late part 1, part 2 and part 3 schemes have been re-scheduled. It has been indicated by the Orissa Government that in the Fourth Plan out of Rs. 36 lakhs which have to be spent on the development of tourism in Orissa, the Government of India is going to give more than Rs. 30 lakhs. The Chilka Lake scheme is a part of the Central sector and, out of Rs. 3 lakhs, they have to bear Rs. 2 lakhs. May I know whether they have given their part of expenditure and, if not, why not, and why no recreational facilities have been at the Chilka Lake which is a beautiful place of tourist attraction ? I would like to know why they have not done it.

DR. KARAN SINGH : At present, there are State schemes and Central scheme. The Chilka Lake project is included under the State schemes. State Government recently sent us a proposal to include this in the Central sector. We were unable to do so because of limitation of resources. In the mid-term reappraisal of the Plan if any resources are forthcoming, we shall certainly try to do what we can.

SHRI P. G. DEB : Sir, you are aware that Hirakud Dam with its Hirakud Lake is a beautiful spot in Orissa. May I know whether any development is taking place there within the period of the next Five Year Plan to attract tourists there ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : There is no proposal at present at least in the Central sector to include any project for Hirakud. It is certainly beautiful. But there is so much beauty in the country that it is impossible to cover all the beautiful spots.

Central Pay Commission's Report

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*100. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI KALAYANA-SUNDARAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Pay Commission has submitted its report ;

(b) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to raise the quantum of interim relief ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to indicate any time limit within which the report is likely to be submitted. It has to be noted that the terms of reference of the present Commission are much wider than the Second Pay Commission in as much as the Third Pay Commission is to examine the pay structure etc. of the Defence Services and of the Members of All India Services also. The Commission has been asked to submit its recommendations as soon as practicable and that Body can be expected to do so with the maximum expedition possible.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, the prices have gone up according to the various figures available at government level. Even the Finance Minister before the dissolution of the House had made a statement that the prices have gone up. I would like to know, since the interim relief given to the lowest category of staff was a very meagre amount and in view of the delay that is likely to occur because of the wide terms of reference of the Pay Commission in submitting their report, whether the Government will consider a second instalment of interim relief at least to Class III and Class IV employees who were paid a very meagre amount of interim relief.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As the hon. Member might remember, the

Second Pay Commission took about two years to finalise their recommendations. We except that this Commission will not delay their recommendations more than this. Regarding the interim relief, all the factors which the hon. Member has mentioned were taken into consideration by the Pay Commission in making their recommendations which were accepted by the Government without any alteration. After that, from some quarters, some demands were made for revision of the interim relief. But, by and large, the interim relief has been accepted by the the employees without any protest...

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I think, the interim relief has given them the kind of relief that we sought to give them. As soon as the final recommendations of the Pay Commission are available, we shall take the final view in the matter. In the meantime, it is not possible to give a second instalment of interim relief or revise the interim relief we have given.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The argument advanced by the hon. Minister is that because the first Pay Commission had taken two years, the second Pay Commission 2½ years, therefore, the third Pay Commission should take three years, That is what his argument comes to. Sir, the first Pay Commission did not have any data. The second Pay Commission got all the data. Sir, even in the Army a Committee has been appointed and they have submitted a full report. I would like to know whether in view of the figures available to the Pay Commission, they will be asked to expedite the submission of their report and whether the Government will see that it is implemented within 1971 itself.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As you might have noticed, I did not give any argument. I only indicated the time taken by the Second Pay Commission. I was not saying that the Third Pay Commission should take more time than that. I expressed the hope that even though the terms of reference of the Third Pay Commission are much wider than the terms of reference of Second Pay Commission, they will be able to complete their labours with in this time. That is the hope that I have expressed. I have given no argument of any kind.

As far as the question of expedition is concerned, we have in our informal discussions indicated the need for great expedition in this matter so that the Pay Commission's report is available to us for taking decision on that and I am sure the Members of the Pay Commission themselves realise the urgency of the matter and I am sure they are giving their utmost time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They may delay it.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Arising out of his reply, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government are aware that a ten-point rise has been there over a period of years, according to which, they have to raise the dearness allowance ? In the name of this Interim Relief, is it the intention of the Government to stop the increase of dearness allowance to which the Government employees are lawfully entitled ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I think the hon. Member is referring to the Gajandragadkar formula of the Consumer's Price Index according to which as soon as there is a ten-point rise in the index, the dearness allowance automatically goes up by a certain extent. That is a existing formula and it does not concern with this particular question. It is a separate question of the industrial labour and workers. As far as that is concerned, there has not been a ten-point rise. If there was a ten-point rise ; the rise in the dearness allowance would have been automatic in the past because that formula has been accepted by the Government. As soon as a ten-point rise takes place, not on the monthly average, but on the annual average, as soon as a ten-point rise takes place, the increase in dearness allowance takes place automatically. Nobody is going to stop it and I don't think the hon. Member's information is correct that there has been a ten-point rise in the index.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : In the First Pay Commission a labour representative was taken as a Member of the Commission. In this Commission also the Government

assured that they will be taking a labour representative as a Member of the Commission. But they put a condition that all the trade Unions should join together and put up an agreed person as their representative.

MR. SPEAKER : I request the hon. Member to confine himself to the question of period.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : I am asking about the inclusion of a labour representative bacause the Pay Commission has not made much advance in its work and there has been a great demand from the workers as to why their representative has not been included. Is it possible for the Government at this stage even to include a representative of workers in the Pay Commission ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about the submission of the report and it is not about the composition of the Pay Commission.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The hon. Member himself knows that the Government had agreed in principle to include the representative of the Trade Unions in the Pay Commission and it is natural that rather than taking a representative from INTUC or another labour organisation or several other organizations.

We wanted that there should be one common name that should be put forward by the labour organisations of the country and for that we wanted the Minister of Labour and Employment to conduct negotiations with various Trade Unions which the Minister of Labour and Employment did. But, unfortunately, they did not succeed in their efforts and no common name could be forwarded to the Government. And therefore we have not been able to include a representative of Labour in the Pay Commission.

But, I may say, even at this time, if such a name comes forward, we could consider this matter.

With regard to the second point which the hon. Member raised, regarding the delay or the slow pace of work, I want to say that the Pay Commission's work is going on with the greatest expedition and there is no delay or tardiness in the work of the Pay Commission.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : महंगाई का केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों पर ही नहीं राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों पर भी भार पड़ता है । केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियो ने जो मांग की थी, वह आपने पूरी नहीं की । उतना आपने नहीं दिया । आपने अपने निर्णय को उन पर थोपा जबर्दस्ती । आपने कहा कि हम इतना ही देंगे । क्या यह सही नहीं हैं ?

राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारी अलग अलग प्रान्तों में हैं और वे भी इस महंगाई से त्रस्त है । मै जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर राज्य सरकारें प्रार्थना करें कि हम उनको अन्तरिम राहत देना चाहते हैं और हमें आपसे कुछ पैसा चाहिए तो क्या आप देने के लिए तैयार हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के प्रार्थना पत्र आपको किन किन राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सभी कुछ ले आते हैं ।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इसके बारे में पहले भी सवाल पूछा गया था और तब भी भारत सरकार की स्थिति को स्पष्ट किया गया था । जहां तक राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, उसकी न हम पर जिम्मेदारी आती है और न हम जिम्मेदारी लेने को तैयार है । इस तरफ की मांग केरल सरकार ने की थी तथा एक दो और राज्य सरकारों ने की थी जिन का नाम मुझे याद नहीं है इस वक्त । जिन राज्य सरकारों ने इस तरह की मांग की थी उनको हमने कहा था कि हम इस तरह की कोई जिम्मेदारी न ले सकते हैं और न लेने को तैयार हैं । राज्य सरकारें यदि अपने कर्मचारियों को अन्तरिम राहत देना चाहती हैं और उन्हें अपने स्वयं के साधनों से, अपनी उनकी खुद की वित्तीय स्थिति को देखते हुए देनी चाहिए । उस में

केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी तरह बीच में नहीं आ सकती है।

कोई चीज सरकारी अधिकारियों पर थोपी नहीं गई है। हमारे सामने वेतन आयोग ने जो सिफारिशें रखीं उनको हमने ज्यों का त्यों मान लिया और सरकारी कर्मचारियों को राहत दे दी। मैं समझता हूं कि उसका साधारण रूप में स्वागत किया गया है सभी सरकारी अधिकारियों की तरफ से।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बिल्कुल भी नहीं।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : The non-development expenditure for the last two years has gone up to Rs. 750 crores. I want to know whether the Commission is going to recommend proper measures in view of our resources and in view of the rising prices.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is a fact ; what the hon. Member is saying is absolutely correct, that the non-plan expenditure has gone up. We have taken very many measures to control the expansion of this non-plan expenditure. We have met with some limited success as far as this particular matter is concerned

I agree with the hon. Member that we must give continuous attention to restricting the non-plan expenditure and to contain it as far as possible, because, that will be in the general interest of the economy of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 101—Member absent.

Insurance Claims made after the Distruction of Indian Airlines Plane at Lahore Airport

*102. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any insurance claims were made from any Insurance Company after the destrution of the Indian Airlines plane at Lahore airport (Pakistan) which was hijacked when flying between Srinagar and Jammu on the 30th January, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) ; (a) and (b). The aircraft was not insured against hijacking.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : In view of the fact that this kind of thing has been taking place in other parts of the world, may I know why Government did think it necessary to make efforts to insure all the aircraft of the IAC against hijacking ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : Insurance against hijacking is a fairly expensive affairs. Our fleet is covered by the normal insurance which costs us about Rs. 2 crores a year in premia. After the incident, we have insured our fleet, except the older planes which are being phased out, and we shall have to pay an additional Rs. 1 crore a year as hijacking premium.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : May I know the insurances companies with which this insurance has been done ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : We have done it with the LIC, and the LIC subsequently reinsures it with some foreign companies against foreign exchange but our transaction is with the LIC.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Are we to understand from the answer given by the hon. Minister that these places were not insured against hijacking all these days, in spite of the fact that the planes were being hijacked in other countries ? Was it a mistake on the part of the Government ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : As, I said, there was hijacking taking place in other parts of the world, but we did not really consider it necessary to insure our planes. But we have now done so.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY : I put the question. Q. No. 104.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : With your leave, owing to the unavoidable absence of the Minister of Education, I beg to answer this question on his behalf.

सेन्ट्रल स्कूल

*104. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें केन्द्र सरकार ने सेंट्रल स्कूल खोले हैं तथा वे स्कूल कहां-कहां खोले गये है ;

(ख) इन सेंट्रल स्कूलों के खोले जाने का क्या प्रयोजन है ;

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में इन स्कूलों पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना व्यय किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) इन में कितने विद्यार्थी शिक्षा पा रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) have been opened in every State and Union Territories except Nagaland, Lacadive Minicoy & Amindive Islands and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. A Statement indicating their location in different States and Union Territories is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-97/71].

(b) To provide educational facilities with a common syllabus and media of instruction to children of Defence personnel, transferable Central Government employees and other floating population.

(c) A statement showing Statewise and Union Territory-wise expenditure on Kendriya Vidyalayas during 1969-70 is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-97/71].

(d) A statement showing enrolment position in Kendriya Vidyalayas as on 1-8-1970 is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-97/71].

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I would like to seek a clarification. The hon. Education Minister is not here. Have you allowed the hon. Minister of Steel and Heavy Engineering to reply on his behalf ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I have allowed him.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : In fact, I started with the preface 'With your leave'.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mentioning that is all right. But what about answering supplementary questions ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : He will answer the supplementary questions also.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What has happened to the Education Minister ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed the hon. Minister of Steel and Heavy Engineering to answer the question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Normally, it has been our practice always that when the Minister concerned with a question is absent and there is no Deputy Minister or Minister of State in that Ministry who can answer the question, that question is postponed or transferred for answer by the Minister concerned on some other day. I do not understand why the Minister of Steel or Railways or somebody else should be called upon to deal with supplementary questions delaying with education as if he is a '*sab jaannewala*' Minister or an omnibus Minister.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : If hon. Members do not want me to answer, then I am not very anxious to answer the questions. There is no anxiety or my part to answer the supplementary questions.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What has happened to the Education Minister ? Notice of this question was given long before.

THE MINISER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Instead of the question being postponed, we thought that today being the last day of the current session, the question may be answered today.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There was no hurry about it. In fact, many of my questions have not been included in today's Order Paper.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज आखिरी दिन है । मैंने समझा अच्छा है कोई तो जवाब दे दे । बिल्कुल न देने से तो अच्छा है कोई जवाब दे दें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कोई मन्त्री न हो तो प्रधान मन्त्री को जवाब देना चाहिए । उनसे जवाब दिलवाइये ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You have set a very bad precedent, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of bad precedent here. Now, the Question Hour is over.

In spite of our best efforts and in spite of our limiting the number of supplementary questions to only two or three, we have not been able to cover more than 10 questions or so today. I have been trying to analyse the reasons for this. I think that the questions that were asked were too long and the replies were still longer. I think that if they are cut to the minimum, we could have some more questions answered.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There has been improvement now.

MR. SPEAKER : There is improvement in the House also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If we say like that, the replies will be either 'yes' or 'no' or 'does not arise'. I can assure you about that.

MR. SPEAKER : Further information can be elicited through supplementaries. What I was saying was that if the question is prefaced by a long introduction and the reply also is in the form of a long speech, it means other members are deprived of their turn.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Strike in Indian Explosives Limited, Gomia

SNQ. 2. SHRI C. E. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND NON-FERROUS METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether strike of employees of Indian Explosives Limited at Gomia will further accentuate the shortage in the supply of explosives made available for mining of coal, mica, gold and copper ;

(b) whether there has been chronic shortage in the supply of explosives for the past many months leading to partial closure of mines and consequent lay off of workmen, and

(c) whether any step has been taken to build up buffer stock of explosives through import of explosives to meet such eventuality on an emergent basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND NON-FERROUS METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUDHARY) : (a) The strike in the Indian Explosives Limited, if prolonged, is bound to have an adverse effect on the availability of explosives for the Mining Industry.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

SHRI C. E. BHATTACHARYYA : What has been the annual shortfall of explosives ?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUDHARY : The total demand of explosives in the country is about 33,000 tonnes out of which the Gomia factory produces 28,000 tonnes and Indian Detenators about 3,000 tonnes. The rest was being imported.

SHRI C. E. BHATTACHARYYA : In spite of Imports, how is it that there has been a chronic shortage of explosives for the mining industry ?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUDHARY : So far as we know, there has been no chronic shortage of explosives for industry. No mine has suffered for want of explosives.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister only said that the shortage has arisen out of the strike of the employees of Indian Explosives at Gomia. Is he aware that apart from the strike in Gomia, there is also a strike in the Indian Explosives Ltd. at Kanpur ? What steps do Government contemplate to end the strike ? Have they referred the matter to the Labour Ministry to see that a negotiated settlement is reached, because this is entirely in the hands of the private sector, though some control is there by Government ? What steps have been taken to see that there is no shortfall because of strike, and whether a negotiated settlement has been reached or is yet to be reached ?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUDHARY : The Labour Ministry are seized of the matter in regard to the situation in both Gomia and Kanpur.

To make good the shortfall in production, Government have already decided to go in for an explosives factory in the public sector. The feasibility report is due this month.

ग्वालियर के श्री माधवराव सिंधिया के सम्पदा-शुल्क संबंधी मामले की जांच

SNQ. 3. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ग्वालियर के श्री माधव राव सिंधिया के सम्पदा-शुल्क के संबध में कोई जांच कर रही है, और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ;

(ख) क्या ग्वालियर के महाराजा ने जांच के दौरान ही, गत तीन मास में, लगभग एक करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के आभूषण बेच दिये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त विक्रय करने से पहले उन्होंने सरकार से पूर्व-अनुमति मांगी थी, और यदि नही, तो जांच के दौरान ही यह विक्रय करने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) आयकर विभाग ने, सम्पदा-शुल्क अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत, ग्वालियर के स्वर्गीय श्री जीवा जी राव एम० सिंधिया की सम्पदा के शुल्क-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही को, जो 22-9-66 को पूरी हो गई थी, फिर से चालू किया है। इस कार्यवाही को फिर से चालू करने के कारण ये है :—

(i) मृतक की सही हैसियत को अपनाना अर्थात व्यक्ति की हैसियत है अथवा हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार की ;

(ii) परिसम्पत्तियों का सही-सही मूल्यांकन ।

स्वर्गीय श्री सिंधिया के कानूनी वारिसों ने बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय में रिट याचिका दायर की है ; जिसकी कार्यवाही चल रही है ।

(ख) जवाहिरात बेचे जाने के बारे में सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ग) भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए, यह प्रश्न नही उठता ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । यह प्रश्न श्री माधवराव सिंधिया के बारे में और जवाब दिया जा रहा है श्री जीवा जी राव एम० सिंधिया के बारे में । यह नाम गलत है ।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Because I answered in Hindi, probably the hon. member did not follow ! I shall now speak in English.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप नाम के बारे में बतायें ।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The Question is :

"whether Government are conducting

an enquiry into the estate duty of Shri Madahvrao Scindia of Gwalior and if so, the conclusion arrived at so far."

The duty is levied on the estate of a person who has already died. Fortunately Shri Madhavrao Scindia is still alive.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : But Shri Jiwaji Rao Scindia is the grandfather of Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक कोई मरा न हो, एस्टेट ड्यूटी कैसे लगेगी ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The Question is :

"whether Government are conducting an enquiry into the estate duty of Shri Madhavrao Scindia..."

Who is this Madhavrao Scindia ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The estate duty has to be paid by Shri Madhavrao Scindia,...

MR. SPEAKER : Who is alive.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : ...on account of the estate received from his father.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की जो हमदर्दी है श्री सिंधिया के लिए, उस को मैं समझता हूं। और होनी भी चाहिए। वह राजमाता के कृपा-पात्र हैं।

पिछले वर्षों में साठ सत्तर माननीय सदस्यों ने राष्ट्रपति जी और प्रधान मन्त्री जी को यह ज्ञापन दिया कि इन की पूरी जायदाद का पुनः मूल्यांकन होना चाहिए, जैसे कि हैदराबाद के नवाब के सम्बन्ध में किया गया, क्योंकि लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों की जायदाद ये अन्डर-सेल कर रहे है। मैं बताना चाहता हू कि पिछले दिनों बम्बई में एक महल इन्होंने 60 लाख रुपये में बेचा और साल भर के अन्दर चार करोड़ रुपये में उसकी रीसेल हो गई, जबकि उस महल का एक-तिहाई हिस्सा अभी बाकी है। वह महल अन्डर-सेल किया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने इसकी कोई जांच की है। एक करोड़ रुपये की जो ज्वैलरी इन्होंने खुले-आम ग्वालियर में बेची है, उसके बारे में जांच हो रही है। अगर ये ऐसे बेचते जायेंगे, तो कैसे काम चलेगा ? शिवपुरी के महल के आस-पास की सारी जमीन अन्डर-सेल की गई। जब स्टेट का विलीनीकरण हुआ, तो बहुत सी सम्पत्ति दी नहीं गई। आज उसको ट्रस्ट में शामिल किया जा रहा है। ट्रस्ट का सारा रुपया राजनैतिक अखबार चलाने में खर्च होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन की जायदाद का जो पुनः मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है, उसमें इतनी देर क्यों हुई। अगर मन्त्री महोदय का विभाग इसके लिये समर्थ नहीं है, तो वह सी०बी०आई० से इसकी जांच क्यों नही कराते ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इनकम टैक्स एक्ट और एस्टेट ड्यूटी एक्ट आदि जो कानून हमारी संसद ने पास किये है, उनके अन्तर्गत ही हमको इस बारे में जांच-पड़ताल करानी पड़ेगी। माननीय सदस्य ने यह बात ठीक कही है कि जब माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा प्रधान मन्त्री जी और तत्कालीन वित्त मन्त्री जी को ज्ञापन दिया गया, उसके बाद ही इस बात की जांच कराई गई और यह पाया गया कि जिस आधार पर एस्टेट ड्यूटी का सैटलमेंट किया गया था, उसमें कुछ खामियां हैं। इसलिए उस मामले को रीओपन किया गया और यह देखा जा रहा है कि इन्हें हिन्दू अनडिवाइडिड फैमिली मान कर जो एक-तिहाई एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगाई गई थी, वह लगानी चाहिए या एक व्यक्ति मान कर पूरी एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगानी चाहिये।

इसमें एक और बात सामने आई। गुजरात हाई कोर्ट ने इस बारे में एक निर्णय में कहा है कि जो पुराने रूलर्ज हैं, उनकी हैसियत इस तरह की नहीं है कि उन्हें कानून के अन्तर्गत कोपार्सनरी ट्रीट कर के उनके एस्टेट ड्यूटी के मामलों को एक हिन्दू अनडिवाइडिड फैमिली

के रूप में लिया जाये, बल्कि उनको केवल एक व्यक्ति के रूप में लेना चाहिये। जब हाई कोर्ट का निर्णय हमारे ध्यान में आया, तो उसके अन्तर्गत भी हमने विधि मन्त्रालय, ला मिनिस्ट्री में इसकी जांच-पड़ताल कराई और उनकी राय के अनुसार हम इस मामले को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं।

इन के एक महल, टेकमपुर रिट्रीट, का एस्टेट ड्यूटी के लिए अन्डर-एसेसमेंट हुआ था। हमने इस अन्डर-एसेसमेंट को ठीक करने के लिए फिर से इस मामले को खोला और हम फिर से इसकी एसेसमेंट कराना चाहते हैं, जिस से इसका एसेसमेंट ठीक से हो सके और उस पर कानूनन जितनी एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगे, वह पूरी एस्टेट ड्यूटी उनसे ली जाये। यह कार्यवाही अभी चल रही है। जैसा कि मैं ने मूल उत्तर में बताया है, इसके विरोध मे इन लोगों ने बम्बई उच्च-न्यायालय में एक रिट पेटीशन दायर की है और इस लिए इस विषय मे आगे जो प्रगति होनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं हो पा रही है।

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब एक जायदाद कम कीमत पर बेची गई तो बाकी जायदाद की पूरी इन्वेस्टीगेशन की जाय। 10 हजार ऐतिहासिक महत्व की सोने की मोहरें उनके पास है जो महारानी लक्ष्मी बाई के खजाने से और बादशाह बहादुरशाह जफर के खजाने से लूटी गई। यह सरकार की नालेज में है। अगर वह उसे बेच दें या बदल दें तो सरकार ने उसकी सुरक्षा के लिए क्या इन्तजाम किया है और जो जवाहरात जब वह बेच देंगे तो उसके बारे में एस्टेट ड्यूटी किस से लेंगे? पिछले दो तीन महीनों में कुछ इस तरह से उन्होंने बेची हैं जब कि उनको पता है कि प्रिवी पर्सेज और प्रिविलेजेज खत्म होने जा रहे हैं, तो उस की सुरक्षा के लिए आपने क्या कदम उठाए और सी०बी०आई० के हाथ में यह केस क्यो नही दे रहे हैं?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैंने जैसा कहा एस्टेट ड्यूटी का जो तखमीना किया गया था उस में जवाहरात और ज्वेलरी जो थी उसका मूल्यांकन किया गया था 17 लाख रुपये और प्राइमरी गोल्ड व सिलवर की ज्वेलरी का 12 लाख रुपये मूल्यांकन किया गया था। उसके ऊपर फिर जितनी एस्टेट ड्यूटी लग सकती थी उतनी उनसे एस्टेट ड्यूटी ले ली गई। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि चूंकि हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार का रूप मान कर लिया गया था इस लिए केवल एक तिहाई पर यह ड्यूटी ली गई थी। अब इसके ऊपर हम फिर से विचार कर रहे हैं। जहां तक कि ऐतिहासिक महत्व की मोहरों का सवाल है यह पाया गया कि इस परिवार के पास 9,816 पुरानी सोने की मोहरे हैं और 1409 तोले की और कुछ पतली मोहरें हैं जिनका कि आर्कियालाजिकल और ऐतिहासिक महत्व है और इसलिए उसके ऊपर एस्टेट ड्यूटी नहीं लगाई गई। यह इनके पास मौजूद हैं इस तरह की हमारी अपेक्षा है। मैं इस बात को माफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि यह कानून बना हुआ है और इस तरह के नियम बने हुए हैं कि इस तरह की ऐतिहासिक महत्व की चीजों को जिनका कि आर्केलाजिकल महत्व है न बेचा जा सकता है न गलाया जा सकता है और न देश के बाहर भेजा जा सकता हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : लिया तो जा सकता है उनसे?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : कानून में लेने का कोई प्रावधान नही है। इस बात की भी जांच की गई कि इस तरह की चीजे ली जा सकती हैं या नहीं। एस्टेट ड्यूटी ऐक्ट को, जो 33 वीं धारा है उसमें यह साफ दिया हुआ है कि इस तरह की चीजें जो उनके पास है वह उनके पास रह सकती हैं और उसके ऊपर कोई एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगाना लाजिमी नहीं है।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The figures of of the valuation of the jewellery given by the Minister are simply startling. Ma, I know from the hon. Minister whether this valuation was between the department and the accountable person or whether any approved valuer was brought into the picture ?

Secondly, if the reopening of the assessment on Estate Duty is based on the allegation that the properties were alienated or transferred at a value less than the market value, the income-tax law is also automatically attracted in terms of the Income-Tax Act, 1951, section 50. May I know whether the income-tax proceedings have been reopened or initiated in respect of the properties which are alleged to have been transferred at a lesser value than their real market value ? If they have not been initiated, may I know whether he will take appropriate action in that matter ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The valuation of the jewellery was between the departmental representative and the accountable person and no valuer was brought in between. As for the second question, it is a fact that in case any under-assessment is found out certain provisions of the Income-tax Act are attracted and if it is established in our enquiry that what is alleged is true, certainly proceedings under the Income-tax Act will be launched against the accountable person.

श्री एस० एम० बैनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि श्री माधो राव सिंधिया जो उनके पिता की एस्टेट ड्यूटी का मामला है, मन्त्री महोदय के कथनानुसार उन्होंने उसके लिए उच्च न्यायालय में अपील कर रखी हैं, तो यदि यह पैसा बसूल करना है तो केवल माधो राव सिंधिया जी से ही वसूल किया जायेगा या अभी राजमाता जी ने किसी को गोद में भी लिया है उनसे भी लिया जायेगा।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Sir, it seems that the Government has not yet taken a serious view of the matter. The property in Bombay worth Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores has been shown to have been sold at a nominal price of Rs. 60 lakhs, and here the black money has also been secured by the Maharaja of Gwalior. Under these circumstances, may I know from the Minister whether the Minister will immediately institute an enquiry into this affair and not only take simple action but also prosecute these people who have cheated this country ?

Mr. Speaker, I know from personal sources and from other sources that there are many parties involved in the matter, and black money to the tune of Rs. 3 crores has been aid to the Scindias of Gwalior and, under these circumstances, is it not the duty of this Government to take action against those who are involved in the matter ? What has the Government been doing ? This question was voiced in the Rajya Sabha also, but I am sorry to say that nothing has been done by the Government ; the Government simply say that proper assessment will be made ; that is not enough. What we want is an enquiry, and criminal prosecution of those persons who deceive this country. (*Interruption*). They should be hanged.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is a fact that some of the property of the Gwalior House was sold at about Rs. 60 lakhs and within six months, part of that property was again resold for Rs. 4 crores. (*Interruption.*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS Shame, shame.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We have taken cognizance of this fact and I can assure the hon. Member that we shall make all due enquiries under the law to find out how this came about, and what action can be taken under the law regarding this deal.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Government never took any action. (*Interruption.*)

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I can give the assurance that we shall go into this matter and find out what action lies with us according to the law ; and I can assure the hon. Members of the House that we shall take all action that is necessary under the law to set it right.

AN HON. MEMBER : When ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Immediately.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी राज्य मन्त्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया कि स्वर्गीय महाराजा की जायदाद के सम्बन्ध में एस्टेट ड्यूटी का जो अनुमान लगाया गया था वह कम था और जब कुछ संसद के माननीय सदस्यों ने आरोप लगाया तो सारा मामला फिर से खोला गया। मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या यह सच है कि जब एस्टेट ड्यूटी के बारे में पहले अनुमान लगाया गया तब राजमाता विजयराजे सिंधिया कांग्रेस मे थी, इसलिए एस्टेट ड्यूटी का कम अनुमान लगाया गया और अब वह कांग्रेस के खिलाफ काम कर रही है इसलिए सारा मामला फिर से खोला जा रहा है ?

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : यह भी तो हो सकता है ड्यूटी कम कराने के लिए ही कांग्रेस में आई हों।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात का भारी खेद है कि एक जिम्मेदार संसद सदस्य इस तरह के लांछन लगा रहे हैं जो कि सम्पूर्णतः बेबुनियाद और गलत है। जब कानून किसी व्यक्ति के ऊपर लाया जाता है तो यह नही देखा जाता है कि वह व्यक्ति किस राजनैतिक दल का सदस्य है और जैसा कि अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री नाहाटा जी ने कहा कि दूसरी तरफ से यह आरोप लगाया जा सकता है कि इस तरह के फायदे उठाने के लिए ही वह कांग्रेस पार्टी की सदस्य थीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो आपने बनाया क्यों था ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैं नही समझता कि जो आपने कहा है वह सत्य है और जो यह कह रहे है, वह सत्य है। मैं दोनों बातों को सत्य नहीं मानता, लेकिन मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि इसमें कुछ ऐसी खामियां रह गई है, जिन की जांच पड़ताल करना जरूरी है और उसकी जांच-पड़ताल हम कर रहे हैं।

श्री सतपाल : मिनिस्टर साहब ने सवाल के (बी) हिस्से के जवाब में कहा है कि कोई जेवरात बेचे गये, इसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट की कोई वाकफियत नहीं है। पहली बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं—अगर किसी राजा-महाराजा को कोई जेवरात बेचने हों तो क्या उनको गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई परमीशन लेनी पड़ती है या नही लेनी पड़ती है ? दूसरी बात—अगर उन्होंने एक करोड़ रुपये के जेवरात बेचे तो क्या उसकी कोई जांच-पड़ताल सरकार अलग तौर पर कर रही है या नही कर रही है ? तीसरी बात—इस मुल्क के कई राजे-महाराजे इस किस्म की अण्डर-राइट मनी को, अपने जेवरात को दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और बम्बई भेज रहे हैं—सरकार को इसकी कोई वाकफियत है या नही ? चौथी बात—इन राजा-महाराजाओं ने अपने कुछ एजेन्ट छोड़े हुए हैं जो अमरीका के बाजारो में जाकर उनके जेवरातो को बेच रहे हैं—इसके सिलसिले मे क्या सरकार को कोई वाकफियत है या नहीं है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो इनके व्यक्तिगत जेवरात है, उनको बेचने के लिए किसी प्रकार की कोई आज्ञा की इन्हें आवश्यकता नही है...

श्री शशि भूषण : लेकिन वे करोडों रुपये के जेवरात है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : लेकिन वे उनके अपने है, उन्हें वे बेच सकते हैं, इस लिए इस पर कोई जांच पड़ताल करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। यह बात जरूर है कि हमारे कुछ कानून ऐसे हैं, जिनके अन्तर्गत सोना, चांदी और दूसरे जेवरातों को देश से बाहर ले जाकर नहीं बेचा जा सकता, इसके लिए नियम और कानून बने हुए हैं। ऐसी कोई बात अगर हमारे ध्यान में आयेगी या माननीय सदस्य कोई सूचना देंगे तो

हम उसके सम्बन्ध में अवश्य जांच-पड़ताल करेंगे।

श्री रामसहाय पांडे : देश में सबको पता है कि ग्वालियर राज्य परिवार बड़ा पुराना राज्य परिवार है, इसके पास विपुल अपार सम्पत्ति है। लेकिन जो सम्पत्ति घोषित की गई, वैल्थ टैक्स की दृष्टि से या जो असेसमेंट हुआ, वह उस अपार सम्पत्ति के मुकाबले बहुत कम है। इन के एक कर्मचारी ने, जिसने इस राज्य परिवार की बहुत समय तक सेवा की, मुझ को बताया कि यदि इस राज परिवार के महलों को कन्फिस्केट किया जाय और उसको खोदा जाये तो उस में गड़ी हुई सम्पत्ति इतनी अधिक मिलेगी कि आप एक पंचवर्षीय योजना उससे पूरी कर सकते हैं। इतना ही नहीं यह ग्वालियर राज्य डाकुओं से घिरा हुआ है, इनका सम्बन्ध उन डाकुओं से है और जो माल डाकू लूटते हैं, वह इनके महलों में छुपाया जाता है। इसकी पूरी जांच-पड़ताल होनी चाहिये और महलों को कन्फिस्केट करके उनको खोदना चाहिये और गड़ी हुई सम्पत्ति को निकालना चाहिये।

श्री सोहन लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब स्टेट ड्यूटी का सवाल आता है, तो उसके लिए कुछ सरकारी नियम हैं, सरकार की तरफ से जो अथारिटी निर्धारित होती है, वह उनकी जायदादों और उनकी तमाम चीजों की जांच करने के बाद सर्टिफिकेट देती है कि इनका इतना मूल्य है। क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि जिस सरकारी अधिकारी ने उनकी बिल्डिंगों, इमारतों या दूसरी चीजों के बारे में सर्टिफिकेट दिया, वह सही था या गलत था ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पहले बताया है कि इन की जायदाद के बारे में जो सर्टिफिकेट पहले दिया गया था, उसके बारे में जब कुछ नई चीजें हमारे ध्यान में लाई गईं, तो हम फिर से उसकी जांच-पड़ताल कर रहे हैं। पहले जो असेसमेंट हुआ था, वह सही है या गलत है, जैसे ही यह तय हो जायेगा, उसके बाद हम नये हिसाब से असेसमेंट करेंगे, इसलिए इस में पुराने सर्टिफ़िकेट की कोई बात नहीं आती।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : गड़े हुए माल के बारे में आपने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया, इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ बताइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने उसमें भाषण ही किया है।

SHRI S. B. GIRI : May I know whether the government has got any proposal to re-assess the jewellery owned by the princes and make them liable to tax ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This limited question relates to one particular ex-ruler. I have already assured the House that we will look into the matter.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सम्मानित मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं—श्री लंका में महारानी ग्वालियर ने कुछ जेवरात बेचे हैं तथा उससे कुछ सम्पत्ति का भी सम्बन्ध है, तथा वहां की सरकार ने उस पर कुछ आपत्ति उठाई है। क्या इसके सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार को लिखा गया है, अगर लिखा गया है तो उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही चल रही है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय मेरे पास इस तरह की कोई सूचना नहीं है, मैं इस सूचना को एकत्रित करके सभा-पटल पर रखने का यत्न करूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पांडे जी ने कई बार गड़े धन के बारे में पूछा है। मैं समझता हूं कि यदि माइन्ज एंड मेटल विभाग से यह प्रश्न पूछा जाय तो ठीक होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गड़े-मुर्दे खोदने वालों को भी बता सकते हैं।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : राजा-महाराजाओं की निजी सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में काफी चर्चा हो गई है। बीच बीच में ऐसा भी कहा जाता रहा है कि हैदराबाद के निजाम ने काफी जेवरात इंग्लैंड के बैंक में रखे, कश्मीर के महाराज के सम्बन्ध में भी ऐसा कहा जाता है—मैं इस बारे में किसी पर आरोप नहीं कर रहा हूं, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि किसी के बारे में कोई अपवाद न करते हुए कोई ठोस नियम सरकार बनावे, उसकी निजी सम्पत्ति, जवाहरात और महलों के विषय में सब को एक ही कानून के दायरे में ला कर, नियमों के अन्तर्गत व्यवहार हो। ऐसा न हो, जैसा हमारे माननीय सदस्य वाजपेयी जी ने सवाल किया था—जब तक महाराजा सत्तारूढ़ दल के साथ रहते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं होता, लेकिन जब वे विरोधी दल में खड़े हो जाते हैं तो ये सवाल आते हैं। जैसे आप की पार्टी के पिछले अध्यक्ष के संबंध में टैक्स इवेजन का सवाल आया था, लेकिन उसमें कुछ नहीं हुआ और यह कहा गया—

> "The income-tax officer has got the discretionary power to waive the penalty."

इस लिए हम यह बात मानते हैं कि एक ठोस नियम बनाना जाय, जिसके अन्तर्गत सब राजा-महाराजाओं, बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों, सब के साथ एक नियम के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही हो।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इसमें किसी एशोरैन्स की आवश्यकता नहीं है। सब लोग इस बात को जानते हैं कि भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक के साथ एक ही कानून के अन्तर्गत जो सब के लिए लागू है, व्यवहार किया जाता है। माननीय सदस्य जनसंघ के महामन्त्री हैं उन को इतना भी ध्यान नहीं है, ज्ञान नहीं है कि अलग अलग कानून अलग अलग लोगों के लिए नहीं हैं। जो कानून निजाम हैदराबाद के लिए है, वही कानून श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी के लिए है, इसमें कोई फर्क नहीं किया जाता...

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : लेकिन जगजीवन राम जी के लिए तो यही जवाब दिया गया।

> "The income-tax officer has got the discretionary power to waive the penalty."

श्री शशि भूषण : पाप छुपाने के लिए ईशू बदल रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : This question has taken quite a lot of time and all aspects except the elephants have been covered. I am passing on to the next item.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There is one particular point on which I want to answer. The hon. Member was pleased to say that certain allegations were made against Dr. Karan Singh. It is absolutely false. No allegation against Dr. Karan Singh has ever been made so far. It is baseless.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Opening of New Branches of Nationalised Banks

*94. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new branches of the nationalised banks opened in the year before nationalisation together with the percentage of rise in the total deposits over 1967-68 ;

(b) the number of new branches of the said banks opened in the year 1969-70 together with the percentage of rise in the total deposits over the deposits of the preceding year ; and

(c) the extent to which nationalised banks have been successful in mobilising deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The number of new offices opened by the 14 banks, which were nationalised on

July 19, 1969, and the growth of their deposits during the one year preceding nationalisation and the year following nationalisation, are indicated below :

	Between 19-7-1968 and 18-7-1969	Between 18-7-1969 and 17-7-1970
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) New offices opened by the 14 nationalised banks.	701	1248*
(2) Increase in deposits of the 14 banks (including inter-bank deposits).	401.6 crores	372.9 crores
In percentage	(18.1%)	(14.2%)

(*Offices opened between 18-7-1969 and end-July, 1970).

After an initial set-back for a few months immediately following nationalisation, the rate of growth of deposits improved appreciably in 1970. During the financial year 1970-71, upto March 5, 1971, the latest date for which deposit figures are available, deposits of the 14 nationalised banks have increased by Rs. 471 crores or by 16.7% which works out to an annual growth of Rs. 500 crores or 17.7 per cent.

New Proposals to Promote Tourism in the Country

*98. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new proposals are being considered by Government to promote tourism in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The proposals for promotion of tourism during the Fourth Plan period comprise a vigorous sales oriented marketing approach overseas, improved facilitation procedures and strengthening of the tourism infrastructure within the country.

Medium of Instruction in Universities

*101. SHRI D. S. AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and the names of Universities where the medium of instruction is English ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government consideration to use regional language as the medium of instruction ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) A statement showing the number and names of Universities (including institutions deemed to be universities) where English is the permissible medium of instruction is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-98/71.]

(b) Yes, Sir

Alleged Involvement of the Son of Muslim League Leader of Kerala in Smuggling

*103. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the son of a Muslim League leader of Kerala was charged by the Customs Department with smuggling ;

(b) if so, the details of the case and the report of the Customs Department in this regard ;

(c) the nature of punishment given to the person or persons charged with smuggling ; and

(d) the action, if any, being contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). Sayed Mohamad Bafaky Thangal, son of the

President of Kerala Muslim League was charged in two cases, the details of which are given below :

(1) On 22-4-1970 vessel M.S.V. Ratnasagar was searched and 32 bundles of foreign fabrics valued at Rs. 4 lakhs were seized. The vessel in question was also seized. The 32 bundles of foreign fabrics were absolutely confiscated. A penalty of Rs. 2 lakhs was imposed on Shri Thangal. In addition, penalties of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 100/- were imposed on Shri Usman Hasan, Tindal of the vessel and each of the five crew members respectively. The vessel was also confiscated and ordered to be released on payment of redemption fine of Rs. 1 lakh. Action to prosecute Shri Thangal is being taken by the Collector of Central Excise, Cochin.

(2) On 9-7-1970, 198 bars of foreign gold valued about Rs. 2 lakhs were seized at Calcutta. The statement of carriers shows that the contraband gold seized from them was intended for Shri Syed Mohammed Bafaky Thangal who is stated to be the financier. The case is under process of adjudication.

Insurance Scheme for Bank Depositors

*105. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has recently introduced a scheme of insurance under which a bank depositor will get twice the deposit he has in the bank in the event of his death ; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Life Insurance Corporation has decided to introduce two Schemes of insurance of depositors in banks, linked with term cover and accident benefit. Under one, claim is payable only if death occurs by accident. Under the other, the claim is payable on death whatever the cause therefor.

(b) Policies are issued to the banks who are responsible for payment of premiums. Copies of outlines of the schemes are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-99/71.]

Aid from United Nations Development Programme

*106. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of additional aid recently approved by the United Nations Development Programme for starting new projects in India ;

(b) whether the new projects will include the projects for study and exploration of groundwater potential in the arid areas of Western Rajasthan and if so, the quantum of aid likely to be allocated for the same ; and

(c) the other projects that are to be started with the proposed aid and the names of States chosen for these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme approved in January 1971 assistance of $ 2,956,500 for four new Indian projects.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Governing Council has approved a combind project for Groundwater Surveys in Rajasthan and Gujarat to determine the technical and economic potential of groundwater in the semi-arid region of Mehsana and Banaskantha Districts of Gujarat, as well as in five areas in the arid region of Western Rajasthan. The assistance allocated is $ 664,900.

(c) The other projects and their locations are :

(i) Economic feasibility studies of industrial minerals in the northern and southern districts of UTTAR PRADESH ($ 683,700).

(ii) Strengthening of the Central Water and Power Research Station at Poona in MAHARASHTRA by providing more advanced equipment, and by training staff for coastal engineering and general hydraulic programmes ($ 936,300).

(iii) Establishment of a Central Creep Testing Facility at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, BIHAR ($ 671,600).

राजस्थान में पर्यटन का विकास

*107. श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पर्यटन के विकास के सम्बन्ध में भारत में राजस्थान का क्या स्थान है ;

(ख) सरकार का विचार इस समय तथा आगामी दो वर्षों में राजस्थान में कौन कौन सी पर्यटन विकास सम्बन्धी योजनायें आरम्भ करने का है ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, देश में पर्यटन के विकास पर खर्च की गई धनराशि का कितने प्रतिशत राजस्थान में पर्यटन के विकास पर व्यय किया गया ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री (डा० करण सिंह) : (क) पर्यटन आकर्षण की दृष्टि से देश में राजस्थान का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। जयपुर, चित्तौड़, उदयपुर और राणकपुर जैसे ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक महत्व के स्थान, तथा सारिस्का जैसे वन्य जीवन की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण आखेट शरणस्थान, एवं भरतपुर पक्षी शरणस्थान पर्यटकों में बहुत अधिक लोक प्रिय हैं।

(ख) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित योजनायें हाथ में ली जा रही हैं :—

1. जयपुर में एक युवा होस्टल।
2. जयपुर में एक पर्यटन स्वागत केन्द।
3. जैसलमेर में एक पर्यटन बंगला।
4. भरतपुर आखेट शरणस्थान में अतिरिक्त आवास और यातायात की व्यवस्था।

(ग) पर्यटन योजनायें राज्यवार अथवा क्षेत्र वार आधार पर नहीं अपितु किसी स्थान के वास्तविक अथवा संभावित पर्यटन आकर्षण, वर्तमान सुविधाओं आदि को दृष्टि में रख कर हाथ में ली जाती हैं।

Joint Venture in Hotel Industry

*108. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state ?

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian and Italian Governments are considering a proposal to have a joint venture in Hotel industry ;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed ; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Electronic Reservations in Indian Airlines

*109. SHRI P. G. DEB : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines plans to have electronic reservations and Airport handling sytem to cope with its enormously increasing traffic loads ;

(b) if so, what are the other steps to be taken to meet the increasing load of passengers ; and

(c) how far these measures will help to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Indian Airlines are planning to introduce a computerised reservation system by the end of 1974. Details are being worked out. There are no plans at present for an electronic airport handling system.

Sanction for Construction of the Pamban Bridge Project in Tamil Nadu

*110. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have sought sanction for the construction of the Pamban bridge project in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, whether the sanction has been given ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The State Government recently submitted a detailed project for the construction of a bridge with approaches at Pamban on National Highway No. 49.

(b) and (c). The project has been technically examined and is now being processed for sanction.

Seminar on Democratisation of Delhi University Structure

*111. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi University Teachers' Association had organised a Seminar on Democratisation of the Delhi University Structure in the second week of March, 1971 ;

(b) whether the participants in the Seminar urged amendment of the rules to enable the University to take over a college as they felt that the right to run a college should rest with the University ;

(c) what other suggestions were made by the participants of the Seminar ; and

(d) the reaction of Government to the suggestions and recommendations made in the Seminar and the time by which these are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKER RAY) : (a) to (c). Apart from noticing some reports in a section of the press about this Seminar, neither the University of Delhi nor the Government have any knowledge about the same or the proceedings had therein.

(d) Does not arise.

Science Education at School Level

*112. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special efforts have been made in regard to the need for upgrading the quality of science education at school level to achieve excellence in science and technology at higher levels ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Special efforts are being made for more than a decade to upgrade the quality of science education at school level.

(1) During the Second and Third Plan periods efforts were directed to provide science equipment for the laboratories of High and Higher Secondary schools and in-service training to Secondary School Science Teachers through a programme of Summer Institutes.

(2) States were also assisted in establishing State Institutes of Science Education to deal exclusively with the problems of upgrading Science education.

(3) A comprehensive programme of curriculum development was launched in 1965, the main components of which were :

(i) Preparation of updated and upgraded syllabi in science subjects.

(ii) Development of Text Books, Teachers guides and other related instructional materials.

(iii) Development of prototypes of simple indigenous science equipments.

(iv) Preparation of visual aids.

(v) Development of in-service training materials. Assistance for the above schemes has been secured from UNESCO and UNICEF.

(4) The new syllabi, text books and teachers guides developed under this programme have been introduced on a pilot basis from the

academic year 1970-71 in about 1000 selected primary and middle schools throughout the country. The selected schools have been supplied with new science kits for experimental work. The science teachers of these schools have been oriented in the teaching of new science. The States and Union Territories have agreed to appoint separate full-time science Supervisors for the selected schools. For proper implementation of the project, 79 key institutions consisting of State Institutes of Science Education, State Institutes of Education as well as Primary and Secondary Teacher Training Institutes have so far been supplied with laboratory equipment. Another 500 such key institutions are being similarly equipped. As a result of the feed back obtained from this pilot project, the text books, teachers guides and laboratory kits will be revised and the same are expected to be introduced in all schools by the States and Union Territories in stages.

(5) Apart from this programme of introduction of the new science curriculum in schools, the NCERT is operating a National Science Talent Search Scheme under which 350 students having aptitude for science are selected at the close of the secondary school stage each year and awarded scholarships for the study of science at the undergraduate, post-graduate and doctorate levels.

(6) Science clubs, Science exhibitions and other forms of extra-curricular activity are also being encouraged to arouse interest in the study of science and scientific methods in the younger generations.

(7) The Government of India have a scheme of assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations under which grants are given for construction of a laboratories, purchase of furniture, books and laboratory equipment.

(8) A National Council of Science Education has been established to coordinate Science education activities in the school and university levels.

(9) A separate scheme of bringing out cheap editions of standard books on Science has been in existence for more than 10 years.

Preparation of Deficit Budgets by the State Governments

*113. SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any directives or advice were given to the State Governments regarding preparation of deficit Budget in their States and also about the overdrafts by the States from the Reserve Bank of India ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The Government of India cannot issue any directives to the States regarding the manner in which their budgets should be framed. The Government of India have, however, been urging all States to keep their budgetary position under constant review so as to avoid persistent overdrafts which result from continuing imbalance between expenditure commitments and available resources. The State Governments are also fully aware that they cannot expect any assistance to cover their deficits, beyond the special accommodation (by way of loans) agreed to in respect of gaps in resources which are assessed by the Planning Commission to be inescapable in nature.

चम्पारन जिले में दुमरियाघाट पर नारायणी नदी पर ऊपरी पुल का पूरा किया जाना

*114. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या पोतपरिवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार के सारन और चम्पारन जिलों को मिलाने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजपथ पर दुमरिया घाट पर नारायणी नदी के ऊपर निर्माण किये जा रहे ऊपरी पुल को

पूरा करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और निश्चित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार पुल के निर्माण कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) यदि पुल का निर्माण कार्य सन्तोषपूर्ण ढंग से प्रगति नहीं कर रहा है, तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर है या ठेकेदार पर ; और

(घ) यदि विलम्ब के लिए कोई अन्य व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार है, तो सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही करने का है और ऊपरी पुल का निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संसद कार्य और पोतपरिवहन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (घ). सभवतय तथा माननीय सदस्य बुमरियाघाट में राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग 28 पर सड़क पुल के निर्माण का उल्लेख कर रहे है। संविदा पत्र में कार्य को पूरा करने की मूल निर्धारित तिथि 31-11-1967 दी गई थी। परन्तु पूरा करने की यह तिथि बाद में बढाकर 31-12-1970 कर दी गई थी क्योंकि कुओं को गलाने में कुछ कठिनाइयां आई। परन्तु ठेकेदार अभी तक कार्य को पूरा करने मे सफल नही हो सका है। राज्य लोक निर्माण विभाग ने सूचना दी है कि पुल के 1972 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है। इस और विलम्ब का कारण आंशिक रूप से ठेकेदार द्वारा तेजी से कुए गलाने के कार्य मे साधनो और उपस्करो का अपर्याप्त उपयोग करना है और आंशिक रूप से नदी के पुल में जटिल भटियार स्तर का होना और एक कुए में अत्यधिक झुकाव का आना है जिसको सुधारना केवल कठिन ही न था अपितु यह काम समय लगने वाला भी था। तथापि ठेकेदार को यथाशीघ्र कार्य पूरा करने के लिए कहा जा रहा है और पुल को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए निरन्तर निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

Smuggling at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta Ports

*115. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of contraband cargo captured by the Customs and Excise Authorities during the last three months from the ports of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta ;

(b) the names of foreign countries involved in such activities : and

(c) the details of preventive measures adopted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The total value of the goods seized at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta by Customs and Central Excise Authorities during the period from December, 1970 to February, 1971 was Rs. 328 lakhs.

(b) The Government is not aware about the involvement of foreign Countries in such activities.

(c) The following measures have been taken to prevent smuggling of contraband goods . Systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft and patrolling of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Additional Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Customs Act, 1962 has been amended making additional provisions to take special measures for the purpose of checking illegal import and export of certain commodities and facilitating their detention. The position is also reviewed frequently in the light of the information collected, for suitable action.

Development of Cambay Port

*116. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to develop Cambay Port on the Western Coast of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Ports other than the major ports figure in the concurrent list of the Constitution. The executive responsibility for their development vests in the State Governments concerned. The Government of Gujarat, who are concerned with the development of the Cambay Port, have reported that there is no plan to develop this port

(b) Does not arise.

Closure of Educational Institutions in West Bengal

*117. SHRI TRIDIB CHOUDHURI . Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state ·

(a) the number of colleges, higher secondary schools, engineering and other educational institutions in West Bengal that have remained closed till now on account of violent disturbances or activities of political extremists ; and

(b) what steps have Government taken to have them reopened and how many closed educational institutions that were opened recently have closed down again ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) and (b). According to the information available in the Education Directorate, Government of West Bengal, the primary section of an experimental college attached to a training college, one Junior Basic Training Institute, two Training Institutions, one hundred and nine non-Government Secondary Schools, thirteen Government Secondary Schools, three Government-sponsored Secondary Schools, two Government Degree Colleges in Arts and Science, about twenty-five private and Government-sponsored Colleges in Arts and Science, two Engineering Degree Colleges, nineteen polytechnics and six Junior Technical Schools were raided by extremists on different occasions. These raids forced the institutions concerned to close down for various periods of time. One Government school, one Goverment-sponsored school, eightyfour non-Government Secondary Schools are reported to have been closed down again after reopening. Two Government colleges in Arts and Science and one Government Engineering Degree College have not reopened after they were closed down due to violent incidents in December, 1970. The Government Post-Graduate college for Physical Education has also been closed for several weeks due to attack by extremists.

The Government of West Bengal have been trying to put down lawlessness and wherever it has been possible to restore normal conditions, the educational institutions have reopened.

India's Earnings from Tourism

*118. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's share in world earnings from tourism is insignificant ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the Centre-State relations are *inter alia* the main hurdle in the progress of tourism in India ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). India's share in world earnings from tourism, although growing in absolute terms, is still small for the following reasons:

(i) The high cost of reaching India from the major tourist traffic generating countries of the world.

(ii) Inadequate availability of infrastructural facilities like accommodation and internal transportation.

(c) No, Sir.

Reservations of Posts for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in Nationalised Banks

156. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of clerks, peons and officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in the nationalised banks at present in different States ; and

(b) whether the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been observed in the nationalised banks during the year 1970 and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Information as available with the banks is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The 14 major commercial banks were nationalised on July 19, 1969. This decision of the Government was challenged in the Supreme Court, by writ filed by certain shareholders of the erstwhile banking companies. An undertaking was given by Government to the Court that during the pendency of the writ petition on action would be taken to interfere in the internal management of the banks. When the relevant Act was struck down by Supreme Court on 10 February 1970, the banks reverted to the former owners. On 14 February 1970 an Ordinance was issued resuming the take-over and control of these 14 banks with retrospective effect from July 19, 1969. This Ordinance was replaced by Act No. 5 of 1970 and received the assent of the President on 31 March 1970.

The adoption of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was considered thereafter in the light of the methods of recruitment followed by the banks prior to nationalisation and they were advised in November 1970 to adopt the rules regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of direct recruitment. Since the banks have had to modify suitably their methods of recruitment in accordance with Government's advice, percentage of reservations for these communities could not be observed during the year 1970.

मध्य प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता

157. श्री हुंकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अपनी योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितनी राशि वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में मांगी है ; और

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार को उपलब्ध की जाने वाली सहायता की राशि के बारे में केंद्रीय सरकार ने अब तक कोई निर्णय किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). राज्यों को उनकी चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के लिए दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता का निर्धारण राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार किया जाता है। इन मानदंडों के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के प्रयोजनार्थ 262 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता निश्चित की गयी है। राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सहायता में वृद्धि करने के लिए कोई अनुरोध नहीं किया है।

Mode of Selection of Posts of Principals and Vice Principals of Higher Secondary Schools, Delhi

158. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1724 on the 20th November, 1970 regarding the mode of selection of posts of Principals and Vice-Principals of Higher Secondary Schools, Delhi and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected from the Delhi Administration ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which the said information is likely to be collected and supplied ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

The requisite information in respect of Unstarred Question No. 1724 dated 20-11-70 is as under :—

(a) the mode of selection to posts of Principals and Vice-Principals of Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi;

(a) Mode of selection to the posts of Principals is 50% by promotion and 50% by direct selection. Vice-Principals are appointed 100% by promotion.

(b) whether some quota is proposed to be allotted for these posts to the senior teaching staff transferred from Municipal Corporation of Delhi to the Delhi Administration after the take over of the schools by the latter from the former on July 1, 1970 ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) Yes, Sir. The details for reservation quota for the teaching staff transferred from the Municipal Corporation are still being worked out by the Delhi Administration.

(c) whether it is a fact that the teaching staff so transferred to the Delhi Administration is being given fresh appointments even to those teachers who were already confirmed with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and also in the Delhi Administration prior to their transfer to the Municipal Corporation in 1958 ; and

(c) Under the terms and conditions of absorption employees of the Special Cadre who were confirmed prior to their absorption shall be deemed to have been confirmed; the formalities will be completed after varification of their services form Service books which have been retained by Delhi Municipal Corporation for pay fixation etc.

(d) if so, how Government propose to fix their seniority and redress their grievances so that justice is done to them ?

(d) Under terms and conditions of absorption, the staff coming from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi will remain in the Special Cadre, and the seniority of any employee in the Special Cadre, as fixed in the Delhi Municipal Corporation before his absorption in the Delhi Administration will not be disturbed.

Measures to Check Smuggling of Gold into India

159. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1726 on the 20th November, 1970 regarding gold smuggling into India and state :

(a) the specific measures adopted by Government to check the smuggling of gold into India which bears markings of British, Swiss and French refiners ;

(b) the extent of success achieved by Government as a result of the measures adopted so far ; and

(c) the details of more stringent measures proposed to be adopted by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Government have taken various steps to prevent smuggling of goods including gold bearing markings of British, Swiss and French refiners into India, such as enactment of Gold Control Act, systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels and aircrafts, guarding of vulnerable sectors along the coast and land frontiers. Senior officers of the

rank of Collectors of Customs and Additional Collectors of Customs have been posted to look after the anti-smuggling work exclusively. These measures are kept constantly nnder review.

(b) The increased value of goods seized and a large number of persons arrested in customs cases during the years 1969 ard 1970 as compared to the seizures made and the number of persons arrested during the years 1967 and 1968 indicates that success is being achieved as a result of measures adopted so far.

(c) Question of augmenting anti-smuggling staff and acquiring suitable sea-crafts is under active consideration.

Sale of Buildings in Calcutta by Big Industrial Houses

160. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 819 on the 18th December, 1970 regarding sale of buildings in Calcutta by big industrial houses and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the purchase of buildings of big industrial houses by the nationalised banks has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the further time likely to be taken in collecting the said information ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The nationalised banks have not purchased any such buildings.

(c) Does not arise.

Working Group of Pricing Policy for Aluminium and its Products

161. SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had appointed a Working Group to enquire into the problems, costs and pricing policy for aluminium and its products ;

(b) if so, whether the group has submitted its report and recommended refixation of tariff value in respect of Aluminium extrusions ;

(c) the main recommendations/conclusions of the group ; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Working Group on Aluminium constituted by the Government in April, 1970 to look into the matters relating to the pricing policy and make recommendations to Government has submitted its report which is under consideration of the Government.

छोटी जोत वाले किसानों की कृषि योग्य भूमि पर सम्पत्ति कर की अदायगी से छूट

162. **श्री मुल्को राज सैनी** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन किसानों के लड़के वयस्क, विवाहित और परिवार वाले है उनके ऊपर कृषि योग्य भूमि पर सम्पत्ति कर लगाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि भूमि पिता के नाम है तथा उनके लड़के पृथक रूप से खेती करते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का ऐसे छोटे किसानों को उक्त कर से छूट देने का विचार है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) मूल्यांकन की तारीख को, व्यक्ति अथवा हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार के स्वामित्व के शुद्ध धन पर, धन-कर लगाया जाता है किसी व्यक्ति के नाम में, व्यक्तिगत रूप में अथवा हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार के कर्त्ता के रूप में स्थित, छूट की सीमा से अधिक मूल्य की कृषि भूमि का कर-निर्धारण उसी व्यक्ति के हाथों मे मान कर करना होता है। यदि भूमि की काश्त किसी व्यक्ति के पुत्रों द्वारा अलग अलग रूप से की जा रही है तो इस बात का तब तक कोई

महत्व नहीं है जब तक यह सिद्ध नहीं हो जाता कि भूमि का स्वामित्व भी पिता से पुत्रों के पास चला गया है : यदि किसी हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार के स्वामित्व की कृषि भूमि पिता से, जो परिवार का कर्त्ता था विभाजन पर पुत्रों को चली गई है तो इस तथ्य को सिद्ध करना पिता का काम है, जिससे वह यह दावा कर सके कि उन जमीनों के संबंध में कर-निर्धारण उसके पुत्रों के हाथों में किया जाये।

(ख) ऊपर जो कुछ कहा गया है उसको देखते हुए, जी नहीं।

Hijacking of a Focker Friendship Plane of Indian Airlines from Srinagar Airport to Pakistan

163. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE
SHRI S. L. SAKSENA :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Fokker Friendship plane of the Indian Airlines wos hijacked from Srinagar airport to Pakistan in February last ;

(b) whether the hijacking had taken place despite strict security measures against such incidents ;

(h) whether Government have made any enquiry to find out how the security measures failed to prevent the incident and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Government haxe set up a high level official committee to examine various aspects of the matter.

Examination Reform

164. SHRI CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on examination reform set up by the Central Advisory Board of Education has submittad its report ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee ; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Opening of New Central Excise Collectorates

165. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Minister of Revenue and Expenditure had earlier agreed to open Central Excise Collectorate for Orissa :

(b) if so, whether the same is going to be opened with effect from 1st April. 1971 ; and

(c) whether Government have decided to open Central Excise Collectorates at Madurai, Guntur and Ahmedabad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). No, Sit. The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure had not agreed for opening a Central Excise Collectorate for Orissa.

(c) Orders have already issued for the creation of three new Central Excise Collectorates with Headquarters at Madurai, Guntur and Ahmedabad with effect from the 1st April, 1971.

Demand for Increase in Ponsion

166. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several Government pensioners' organisations have requested Government for considering an increase in the pension ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) whether Government propose to

refer this matter to the Central Pay Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Various representations have been received from pensioners aud their associations. The main points of those representations relate to grant of relief to pensioners and a reference of this question to the Third Pay Commission. While there is no proposal to include the case of pensioners in the terms of the reference of the Commission, Government propose to consider in due course the question of grant of relief to pensioners in the light of the general recommendations of the Commission in the matter of peasionary benefits for serving Government servants.

Payment of Arrears of Interim Relief to retiring Govt. Employees

167. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that arrears of interim relief have not been paid to those employees who retired before the announcement af the Government decision ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ;

(c) whether the employees who were in service on or after 1st March, 1970 but retired before Government's announcement of decisions regarding interim relief have been deprived of their entitlement to recive the arrears of interim relief ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). Central Government employees who were in service on 1st March, 1970 but who retired prior to the date of issue of orders granting interim relief are eligible to that benefit upto the date of their retirement from service. It is for the Administrative Ministries/Offices to arrange for payment of arrears due to the employees concerned in this regard. Finance Ministry have no information whether arrears due have not yet been paid in my individual case.

Prices of Essential Commodities

168. SHRI S. M. BANEJEE :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI MURASOLI MARAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the concrete steps taken to bring down the prices of essential commodities within reasonable limits ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the prices are going up because of hoarding and blackmarketing ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to check such anti-social activities ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The Government has been keeping a close watch over the price situation in the country and various measures are being adopted to keep prices under control. Shortages of commodities like raw cotton, oilseeds and edible oils, steel, etc., are being made up through imports. An Industrial Raw Materials Assistance Centre has been set up to stock essential imported raw materials ; separate public sector agencies have been sstablished to ensure efficient imports of cotton, jute and cashew.

Prices of essential commodities are continuously reviewed. Prices of rayon yarn, rayon tyre cord and truck tyres have recently been reduced. Downward adjustments in the retail prices of kerosene and petrol were made during 1970-71. Major foodgrains are issed controlled prices through a net-work of fair price/ration shops. The prices of a substantial number of varities of cotton cloth continue to be controlled. The Civil Supplies Organisation at the Centre takes action to arrange quick supplies to the areas where temporary shortages in the supply of particular commodities occur.

During 1970-71, statutory price control was imposed on drugs and medicines, and the prices of a number of drugs and medicines have been brought down. The Government has also acquired powers to fix the prices of electric wires and cables.

A series of monetary measures have been taken m the course of the past year in order to curb rising prices. The availability of bank credit has been restricted in

respect of oilseeds, raw cotton and kapas, and foodgrains, while the cost of credit has been raised by prescribing minimum rates of interest. The net liquidity ratio of banks has been raised by stages from 30 to 34 per cent, and in January last, the Bank rate was raised by 1 per cent with effect from 8th January, 1971.

(b) and (c). Unscrupulous traders/manufacturers may occasionally feel tempted to take advange of the temporary shortage in the supplies of essential articles and indulge in hoaring and black marketing. To deal with such malpractices, the Government has delegated powers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for regulating the prices, supply and distribution of essential commodities.

For certain offences under the Act, the maximum period of imprisonment was increased through an amendment in 1967 from 3 to 5 years, and a minimum punishment of one month's imprisonment for second and subsequent offences was made mandatory. District authorities have powers to confiscate essential commodities in the event of contavention of orders issued under the Act, and the offenders are liable to be debarred from carrying on business in such commodities for a period of not less than 6 months. The provision for summary trial under the Act has been extended for the present for a further period of two years, namely, upto 31st December, 1971.

Scholarship for Post-Graduate Studies

169. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an income limit has been fixed for the award of 50 Government scholarships for Post-Graduate Studies in Engineering and other subjects abroad ;

(b) if so, the limit of income fixed and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether fixation of such income restriction will not amount to discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1,000/- P.M. from all sources. As this Scheme is intended to provide financial assistance to meritorious students, who are citizens of India, and who do not have the means to go abroad for further studies, an income limit has been fixed.

(c) It will not amount to discrimination.

Devaluation of Indian Currency

170. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal for further devaluation of Indian currency ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINITTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Effect of Rise in Prices of Fourth Plan

171. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent rise in prices is going to effect the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) if so, what effective measures are being taken to check the price rise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Despite the recent rise in prices, it is the Government's intention to implement the major programmes included in the Plan according to schedule.

(b) The maintenance of price stability is one of the principal objectives of Government policy. This is sought to be achieved through appropriate fiscal and monetary policies and physical and administrative controls, apart from ensuring the speedy implementation of the programmes of agricultural and industrial production. Fiscal measures include efforts to raise resources in a non-inflationary manner, while monetary measures include selective credit control *via* the Reserve Bank of India so as to control bank advances against commodities subjected

to price pressures. As a general measures to control credit, the Bank rate was raised in January, 1971 from 5 to 6 per cent and the cost of Reserve Bank refinance to commercial banks was stepped up.

In the case of commodities in short supply, *e.g.*, raw cotton, edible oils and steel, Government has been arranging imports to augment supplies. In the case of a number of industrial goods, recourse is taken to price and distribution controls in order to hold the price line. The Government also regulates forward transactions and there is a ban on forward trading in foodgrains and major oilseeds.

The Government has built up a sizeable buffer stock of foodgrains--physical stocks with Central and State Governments amounted to 5.8 million tonnes at the end of February, 1971- and is maintaining an efficient system of public distribution. A constant watch on the availability and price trends of essential commodities, such as foodgrains, edible oils, textiles, drugs etc. is kept by the Organisation of Commissioner of Civil supplies.

मध्यप्रदेश मे अफीम की खेती करने वाले किसान

172. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश के मंदसौर और रतलाम जिलों में अफीम की खेती करने वालों की संख्या क्या थी ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि मे उपर्युक्त दो जिलों में अफीम की प्रति एकड़ औसत उपज कितनी थी ;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उक्त जिलों मे अफीम की वसूली के समय वसूली केन्द्र खोलने संबंधी नियम अथवा कसौटी क्या है ;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार अफीम की खेती से सबंधित नियमो में संशोधन करन का है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). मांगी गई सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

अफीम वर्ष	जिले का नाम	अफीम के काश्तकारों की संख्या	70 डिग्री घनत्व पर प्रति एकड़ औसत उपज
1969-70	मन्दसौर	56,612	12.29 किलोग्राम
1969-70	रतलाम	11,460	11.13 किलोग्राम

(ग) प्राप्ति—केन्द्र नियत करने के मुख्य सिद्धान्त ये हैं :—

(i) पोस्त उगाने वाले गावो की समीपता ;

(ii) आवास तथा जल की सुविधा ;

(iii) नकदी तथा अफीम को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा व्यवस्था ।

इस सम्बन्ध में तहसील/परगने के मुख्य कार्यालयों अथवा बड़े गावों को तरजीह दी जाती है जहां सामान्यत: तौल करने के लिए सुविधाएं उपलब्ध रहती है ।

(घ) जी, नही ।

(ङ) यह प्रश्न नही उठता ।

ग्वालियर नगर का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

173. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्वालियर को 'बी' श्रेणी का

नगर घोषित किये जाने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि प्रश्न के उपर्युक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) ग्वालियर के मामले में वे मानदण्ड पूरे नहीं होते जो मध्यावधि जनगणना में वर्गीकरण में संशोधन हेतु नगरों के चुनाव के लिए अपनाये गये थे । इसके पुनर्वर्गीकरण के बारे में 1971 की जनगणना के निष्कर्ष प्राप्त होने पर ही विचार किया जा सकेगा ।

कर-भार

174. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 में प्रति व्यक्ति आय कितनी थी ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में प्रति व्यक्ति कर-भार (केन्द्रीय कर) कितना था ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1968-69 के मुकाबले वर्ष 1969-70 में प्रति व्यक्ति आय और कर-भार कितने प्रतिशत बढ़ा अथवा घटा है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) 1969-70 के प्रति व्यक्ति आय के सरकारी अनुमान अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) 1969-70 में प्रति व्यक्ति कर-भार (केन्द्रीय कर, जिनमें राज्यों को दिया जाने वाला हिस्सा शामिल है) 52 रुपये था ।

(ग) 1968-69 और 1969-70 के बीच प्रति व्यक्ति कर-भार में लगभग 9.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई ।

Project Allowance to the Employees of A. G., Bihar Posted in Ranchi City

175. **SHRI P. K. GHOSH** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees of the Office of the Accountant General, Bihar posted in Ranchi City have been demanding project allowance and have made repeated representations to Government in this regard ; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The employees of the A.G., Bihar asked for the grant of Project Allowance to the entire staff of that office.

Government sanctioned the Project Allowance upto 28th February, 1970 to the Audit staff actually employed on concurrent audit of the Project and residing within the Project area or in a nearby locality. The Project Allowance was not sanctioned to the staff of the A.G., Bihar, as they were not employed for the work of the Project and it was not admissible to them.

Demand for Project Allowance to Employees of Nationalised Banks, Ranchi

176. **SHRI P. K. GHOSH** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Nationalised bank living in Ranchi made a representation to the Prime Minister on the 21st February, 1971 when she visited Ranchi, for the grant of project allowance to all the employees of the nationalised banks posted in Ranchi City ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Prime Minister had received a representation of the Ranchi District Bank Employees Association, forwarded by the Honourable Member. As the grant of allowances to bank employees is governed

by agreements entered into by the managements of the banks and the Unions, after negotiations, it is not a matter for decision by Government.

Profits and Losses of Nationalised Banks

177. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state :

(a) the profits and losses of the 14 nationalised banks for the years 1967-68, 1969-70 and 1970-71 ; and

(b) the expenditure under the head salaries and allowances of officers and staff in the 14 nationalised banks for the years 1967-68, 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The nationalised banks close their accounts as at the end of each calendar year. The net profits shown and the expenditure as debited under the head "salaries and allowances", in the respective published profit and loss accounts of the accounting years 1967, 1968 and 1969 of each of the 14 nationalised banks are given in the statement. The banks have not yet finalised the Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts of the accounting year 1970.

Statement

Name of Bank	Net profit for the year as shown in the published profit and loss account of the year			Expenditure debited under the head "salaries and allowances for the year" in the published profit and loss account of the year		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
1. Central Bank of India	119 73	118.73	109.07	1158.32	1274.52	1371.82
2. Bank of India	149.86	149.83	161.15	680.59	749.58	850.66
3 Punjab National Bank	146.89	146.17	158.71	797.61	891.79	923.00
4. Bank of Baroda	92.17	92.81	56.17	567.14	675.77	820.88
5. United Commercial Bank	85.89	83.40	79.63	458.37	529.12	569.02
6. Canara Bank	39.64	44.48	55.36	324.30	370.44	438.41
7. United Bank of India	26.00	25.73	45.44	422.80	448.45	463.15
8. Dena Bank	33.03	31.48	30.63	235.70	274.67	314.62
9. Syndicate Bank	25.26	31.25	28.89	219.62	257.11	370.82
10. Union Bank of India	36.29	3 '.14	31.61	286.31	343.40	389.36
11. Allahabad Bank	38.59	37.95	40.19	265.45	298.61	313.11
12. Indian Bank	12.98	13.37	7.33	225.02	256.16	270.46
13. Bank of Maharashtra	21.00	24.49	22.10	109.53	133.35	160.71
14. Indian Overseas Bank	13.54	15.16	9.24	207.30	238.92	251.55
Total	840.87	848.99	835.52	5958.06	6741.89	7507.57

राजस्थान में पाली जिले के व्यक्तियों द्वारा आयकर की अदायगी

178. **श्री फूल चन्द डागा** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान के पाली जिले में ऐसे व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जो सरकार को आयकर देते हैं और गत वर्ष सरकार द्वारा उनमे कुल कितना राजस्व वसूल किया गया ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (1) राजस्थान के पाली जिले में आयकर देने वाले व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या ——3405

(2) 1969-70 में वसूल आय की रकम ——28,62,000 रु०

सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा मकान किराया रसीदें पेश किया जाना

179. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** :
श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी नियमो के अनुसार 500 रुपये से कम वेतन पाने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान के किराये की रसीद पेश करने की आवश्यकता नही है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो तथा दिल्ली पुलिस के अधिकारियों ने विभागीय आदेश जारी किये है जिनके अनुसार 500 रुपये प्रति माह से कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को मकान के किराय की रसीद पेश करने को कहा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ताकि गृह कार्य मन्त्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में 25 प्रतिशत मकान किराया तथा 500 रुपये प्रति माह से कम वेतन पाने वाले प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को मकान किराये की रसीद पेश न करनी पड़े ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) महगाई वेतन सहित 620.00 रुपये तक वेतन पाने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी, वास्तव में दिये गये किराये अथवा आंशिक किराये की रकम का प्रमाण दिये बिना ही, कुछ निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी करने पर, मकान किराया भत्ता पाने के हकदार है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

अन्दमान प्रशासन द्वारा अध्यापकों तथा प्राध्यापकों की पदोन्नति

180. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्दमान प्रशासन ने कुछ अध्यापकों तथा अध्यापिकाओं को प्रिंसिपल मुख्य अध्यापक/अध्यापिकाओं के पद पर पदोन्नति कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या उनकी शैक्षिक अर्हताएं उक्त पदों के लिए निर्धारित अर्हताओं से कम है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ अध्यापकों तथा प्राध्यापकों को नियमों का उल्लंघन कर पदोन्नत किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अन्दमान प्रशासन को इस बारे में क्या निदेश दिये जाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्रधानाचार्य के पद के लिए न्यूनतम अनिवार्य अर्हता मास्टर की डिग्री सहित शिक्षा में डिग्री अथवा डिप्लोमा है । केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक

शिक्षा बोर्ड से नियमों के अन्तर्गत छूट प्राप्त करने के पश्चात केवल एक अध्यापक को, जिसके पास दो विषयों में एम०ए० की योग्यता सहित अध्यापन प्रमाण, पत्र और 25 वर्ष का अध्यापन अनुभव है, तदर्थ आधार पर प्रधानाचार्य नियुक्त किया गया है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अन्डमान प्रशासन के अधीन ड्राइंग अध्यापकों को स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापक ग्रेड

181. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्डमान प्रशासन ने वहां के कुछ ड्राइंग अध्यापकों को स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापक का ग्रेड दे दिया है ;

(ख) क्या किसी भी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में उक्त अध्यापकों को ग्रेड दिये जाने का कोई नियम नही है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो अन्डमान मे कितने अध्यापकों को उक्त ग्रेड दिया गया है ; और

(घ) इस अनियमितता को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही हैं और यथा शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

उच्चतर माध्यमिक पाठ्यक्रमों में फारसी

182. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड ने फारसी विषय को उच्चतर माध्यमिक पाठ्यक्रमों से निकाल दिया है ;

(ख) क्या अन्डमान प्रशासन द्वारा अपने उच्चतर माध्यमिक पाठ्यक्रमों में इसे अभी तक एक विषय के रूप में रखा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में उक्त प्रशासन को क्या निदेश दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) जी हां, बशर्ते कि पढ़ने के लिए अपेक्षित संख्या में विद्यार्थी इस विषय को लें।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अन्डमान में छुट्टी पर गये हुए अध्यापक

183. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्डमान प्रशासन के अधीन कुछ अध्यापक ऐसे भी हैं जो तीन वर्ष से अधिक की अवधि से लगातार छुट्टी पर हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इतनी लम्बी अवधि के लिए उनके छुट्टी पर जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उक्त प्रशासन से जांच पड़ताल करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Commission on Working of Akademies

184. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Commission was

appointed by Government to go into the working of the three Akademies namely, Sangeet Natak Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi and Sahitya Akademi ;

(b) if so, the terms of reference ; and

(c) when the Commission is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) To review the working of the three National Akademies and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations with reference to their overall objectives and the recommendations made by the Bhabha Committee.

(ii) To suggest measures for improving working of these bodies and strengthening their activities in relation to broad priorities ;

(iii) To recommend a suitable pattern of organisation and suggest changes as may be necessary in the articles of association (rules and regulations) consistent with the requirements of autonomy and public accountability.

(c) The Committee originally was requested to submit its report within six months. Its term was extended upto 18th August, 1971 but the Chairman has requested for a further extension.

मूर्तियों की चोरी

185. श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली : क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में विभिन्न स्थानों से चुराई गई उन दुर्लभ और प्राचीन मूर्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें सरकार ने मूर्ति चोरों से बरामद किया ; और

(ख) ये मूर्तियां किस युग की थीं और उनका अनुमानित मूल्य क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में केंद्रीय संरक्षित पुरातत्वीय स्मारकों/स्थानों तथा संग्रहालयों से चोरी की गई मूर्तियों में से 309 मूर्तियां वापस मिल गई हैं ।

(ख) ये मूर्तियां भारतीय इतिहास के पूर्व गुप्त तथा मध्यकालीन कालों से संबंधित हैं । क्योंकि ये मूर्तियां बेचने के लिए नहीं है इसलिए उनका मूल्य नहीं आंका गया है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि कार्यों के लिए स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्डिया द्वारा ऋणों का दिया जाना

186. श्री फूलचन्द्र वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्डिया ने मध्य प्रदेश मे कृषि प्रयोजनों हेतु ऋण देना बन्द कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो कब से और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) जी, नही ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नही होता ।

Central Government Employees Serving on Deputation in Public Undertakings

187. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Government employees serving on deputation in the Central Government Public Undertakings categorywise as on 1st January, 1971 ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal before Government for withdrawing them from the undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Data collected during the last three months in respect of 73 enterprises shows that there are 12422 Central Government deputationists working in these Public Enterprises, of whom 35 are in the scale of Rs. 2500-3000 and above, the remaining deputationists being in other low

categories of posts including ministerial staff, etc. Information in respect of 22 enterprises is awaited and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(b) Government have decided that all deputationists to Public Enterprises from the permanent civil services will have to exercise their option as to whether they would resign from the civil service and have themselves permanently absorbed in the concerned enterprise or revert to their parent *cadre within the specified time-limits.* These orders are expected to reduce the dependence of the Public Enterprises on the deputationists from the permanent civil services.

Reorientation of Education System

188. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government propose to reorientate the system of education so that no educated person may remain unemployed after the completion of his studies and may be able to start his own vocation ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : A statement is enclosed.

Statement

1. A number of recommendations have been made by various Commissions and Committees to link education with productivity. The Education Commission which submitted its report in 1966, recommended that the link between education and productivity can be forged through development of following programmes :—

(1) science as a basic component of *education and culture ;*

(2) work-experience as an integral part of general education ;

(3) vocationalization of education, especially at the secondary school level, to meet the needs of industry, agriculture and trade ; and

(4) improvement of scientific and technological education and research at the university stage with special emphasis on agriculture and allied sciences.

2. A number of schemes have been taken up to develop these programmes and they are part of the plans of the State Governments and various universities. Some pilot projects have been initiated, in certain selected districts, to try out, on an experimental basis, the programmes of work experience and vocationalization of education. After these pilot projects succeed, it is proposed to extend these to other districts. In the field of technical education, there is now greater emphasis on the provision of practical training stipends, introduction of sandwich courses and linking of technical education with industry. There are also a variety of courses, organised by various departments which are of vocational nature, and they directly help people in getting employment in the organised sector after a period of apprenticeship.

3. In what further manner education could be linked with employment opportunities is under the active consideration of the Government.

Compensation for taking over Calcutta Tramways Company

189. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report recommending the taking over of Calcutta Tramways Company Ltd. after paying compensation of Rupees one crore, if so, the details of the recommendations and steps taken by Government in the matter ;

(b) the reasons for agreeing to pay such huge compensation to a British owned concern ;

(c) whether Government are considering to nationalise the Calcutta Tramways Company *Ltd. in the interest of the Nation after* paying a token compensation ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (d). The Government of West Bengal constituted a Committee of officers of the State Government and the Government of India to advice the State Government on the amount that may be justifiably

offered for the purchase of the Calcutta Tramways Company and the factors required to be considered in assessing a fair price for the undertaking. Its report has just been received and is under consideration by the State Government. Pending examination by the State Government, they do not propose to make the recommendations public.

Report on Accident to Dakota Aircraft of Jamair Airlines in Delhi

190. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of accident to a Jamair Dakota aircraft in Delhi, a few months ago, has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, what are its findings ; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The accident is still under investigation.

Special assistance to States

191. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount disbursed so far out of the allocation of Rs. 175 crores provided in the 1970-71 Budget for special assistance to States for enabling them to meet their budgetary gaps ;

(b) whether Government have disbursed the balance amount during the year 1970-71 to ensure that this provision did not lapse ;

(c) the names of the States and the quantum of assistance given to each of them during the year 1970-71 ; and

(d) the special consideration contemplated to help the Rajasthan State Government to balance the deficit budget in view of the continued famine and drought conditions in Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The reference is presumably to the special accommodation (by way of loans) to be given to those States which, in the assessment of the Planning Commission, have inescapable gaps in resources during the Fourth Plan period. For 1970-71, the assessment of the resources position of the States showed that the special accommodation due to nine States would amount to Rs. 170.60 crores. This amount has been released in full. The names of the States and the special accommodation give to them are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Up to the ceilings recommended by the Central teams, Central assistance in full has been released towards the expenditure in 1970-71 on drought relief measures in Rajasthan. Under the normal policy relating to natural calamities relief, State Governments are expected to meet out of their own resources the expenditure on loan items as also 25 per cent of the expenditure on relief items. In the case of Rajasthan, in view of the State Government's financial position, this expenditure has also been covered by Central assistance.

STATEMENT

Special Accommodation loans released in 1970-71

		(Rs. Crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.82
2.	Assam	25.41
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.43
4.	Kerala	20.80
5.	Meghalaya	0.20
6.	Mysore	18.05
7.	Orissa	26.38
8.	Rajasthan	23.10
9.	West Bengal	25.41
	Total :	170.60

राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा केन्द्रीय अनुदानों का उपयोग

191. श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने 1966-67

और 1969-70 के दौरान वर्षवार कितनी धनराशि का अनुदान दिया ;

(ख) उक्त अनुदान किन प्रयोजनों लिए दिए गए थे और दी गई सहायता से पूरी की गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) अनुदान की कितनी धन राशि का व्यय स्वीकृत प्रयोजनों के स्थान पर अन्य प्रयोजनों पर किया गया ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय) : (क) तथा (ख). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय को दिये गये अनुदानों का विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये** संख्या LT—100/71]

आयोग द्वारा जिन निम्नलिखित भवन परियोजनाओं के हेतु वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी, वे पूर्ण की जा चुकी हैं।

(1) कला खंड

(2) अध्यापक-निवास

(3) कर्मचारी गृह

(4) महिला छात्रावास

(5) गांधी भवन, और

(6) छात्र-गृह

(ग) 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 की जांच रिपोर्टों से इस बात का कोई संकेत नहीं मिलता कि जिन प्रयोजनों के लिए अनुदान स्वीकृत किये गये थे, उन्हें किन्हीं अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयुक्त किया गया। 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 की जांच रिपोर्टों की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

राजस्थान में शिक्षण संस्थाओं द्वारा केंद्रीय अनुदानों का उपयोग

193. **श्री शिव नाथ सिंह** : क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 और 1969-70 के दौरान राजस्थान की प्रत्येक शिक्षण संस्था को कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया तथा ये अनुदान किस-किस उद्देश्य से दिए गए ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसे कितने मामलों का पता चला जिनमें धन का ऐसे कार्यों के लिए प्रयोग किया गया जिनके लिए मन्जूरी नहीं दी गई थी ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये** संख्या LT—101/71]

(ख) ऐसा मामला भारत सरकार के नोटिस में अभी तक नहीं आया है।

Contributions to Political Parties by Industrialists during Lok Sabha Elections

194. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrialists in the country gave contributions to political parties to fight the recent Elections to Lok Sabha ; and

(b) if so, the total amount received by different parties ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). Government has no information regarding the contributions which individuals might have given in connection with the recent Lok Sabha elections. While companies have been statutorily prohibited from making any such contributions with effect from the 28th May, 1969, by the companies (Amendment) Act, 1969, there is no law prohibiting any individual from making contribution to political parties or for political purposes.

Proposed Change in Hundred Rupee Note

195. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to change the hundred rupee note ;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be done ; and

(c) how far this decision will help Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). No decision has been taken so far regarding the next change to be made in the design of the hundred rupee note. A new Bank Note Press is being set up at Dewas (M. P.) and is expected to cymmence production in 1973-74, This Press will use a printing technology which is different from and superior to the technology now being used in the India Security Press, Nasik. This new technology will make it possible to incorporate various improved features in the notes to be printed by this process. For achieving these improvements, the designs will have to be changed for all denomination of notes which will be printed in the new Bank Note Press, including the hundred rupee note.

Visit abroad of Team of Indian Publishers

196. SHRI P. G. DEB : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seven Member Team of Indian publishers visited African countries to familiarise itself with the condition of education and to look into the trade there ;

(b) if so, the names of countries visited by the team ; and

(c) whether they have submitted any report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) A six member Team went, for at the last minute one of the members was unable to go.

(b) Mauritius, Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya.

(c) The Delegation has just returned to India and a report from them is awaited.

Demands of Employees of Indian Overseas Bank

197. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any demands have been received from the employees of the Indian Overseas Bank ;

(b) if so, what are the demands ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). It has been reported that a number of demands have been made by employees of Indian Overseas Bank on the management relating to matters like revision of terms of Personal Loan Scheme and Staff Housing Scheme, Bonus, Revision of Service conditions etc. These demands have been under discussion between the management and the employees. Some of these demands have been conceded, and others are under consideration. The normal practice in banks is that employees unions enter into bilateral negotiations with the management for the settlement of their demands.

Boeing Service from Cochin

198. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any proposal to start a Boeing Service from Cochin ;

(b) whether any inspection has been made recently on this proposal ; and

(c) if so, the result of inspection ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) For operation of regular Boeing 737 service of Cochin Indian Airlines consider that it is necessary to lengthen and strengthen the runway and to provide a very high frequency Omni Range (VOR). These

proposals are being examined by the Civil Aviation Department.

Post of Education Officer in Andaman and Nicobar islands

199. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the period for which a suitable incumbent for the post of Education Officer Andaman and Nicobar Islands could not be found between March, 1966 to March, 1969 ;

(b) the names, designations and pay scales of the Officer who were asked to look after the duties of the Education Officers between the said period ; and

(c) the period between which such arrangements were made and the date when a regular incumbent was recruited ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) From 6th December, 1966 to 20th August, 1968.

(b) and (c). Shri R. Narayana, Cottage Industries Officer, in the scale of Rs. 400-900. was holding the additional charge of the post of Education Officer during this period.

Shri S. N. Kalla was appointed as a regular incumbent from 20th August, 1968.

Grant of Fellowships for Writing Books

200. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAE WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been approved by the University Grants Commission for grant of fellowships for writing books on science, humanities, social sciences, technology and other subjects for undergraduate and post-graduate studies ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) and (b). To supplement the efforts that are being made by the Government of India for production and translation of university-level books in Regional Languages in collaboration with the State Governments, the Government of India have from the current financial year initiated a Scheme to award 100 Fellowships, each of the value of Rs. 500/- per month plus an annual contingent grant of Rs. 2,000 to enable a proportion of outstanding students in Science, Humanities and Social Science subjects, after their Master's degree, to associate themselves with distinguished university teachers for purposes of undertaking writing of quality books at the university-level. The essential purpose of the Scheme is to bring out quality books, monographs and translations which could be used by a number of universities and colleges in the country either as text books or reference books and to develop a pool of young competent scholars actively interested in indigenous preparation of quality books in the country. The books could be written in English or in any of the Indian languages. The Scheme is being implemented through the agency of the University Grants Commission.

This year the University Grants Commission has selected 46 topics in Sciences and 28 topics in Humanities and Social Science subjects. The writing of books will be undertaken by the Fellows under the direct supervision of selected experienced university teachers who have been authorised to appoint Fellows and proceed with the work.

पटना सिटी का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

201. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार की राजधानी पटना, श्रेणी बी-2 सिटी घोषित किए जाने के लिए, प्रत्येक शर्त पूरी करता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि पटना का दर्जा बढ़ाए जाने का प्रश्न पिछले कई वर्षों से सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) यदि हां तो इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लेने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार पटना की श्रेणी बी-2 सिटी कब तक घोषित करेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). सरकार ने पटना का दर्जा बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है। औपचारिक आदेश जारी किए जा रहे हैं।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का पुनर्गठन

202. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने संशोधित विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के पुनर्गठन का कार्य पूरा कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पुनर्गठित आयोग के सदस्यों के नाम क्या है ;

(ग) क्या आयोग ने देश में विश्वविद्यालयो की वर्तमान स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है, यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नही, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्रकार की कोई योजना बनाने का है और यदि हां, तो कब ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय) : (क) और (ख). मामला अभी विचाराधीन हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग देश में विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा के स्तर को उन्नत करने के लिए पहले ही से कई योजनायें कार्यान्वित कर रहा है । इसमें से कुछ ये हैं :—

(1) पुनरीक्षण समितियों की नियुक्ति,

(2) उच्च अध्ययन केन्द्रों की स्थापना,

(3) सेमिनारों, ग्रीष्म संस्थानों, शैक्षिक सम्मेलन आदि का आयोजन ;

(4) परीक्षा सुधार ;

(5) विश्वविद्यालयों व कालेजों में पुस्तकालयों और प्रयोगशालाओं का सुधार ;

(6) छात्रावासों और कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों का निर्माण ;

(7) अनुसंधान शिक्षावृत्तियों और छात्रवृत्तियों की व्यवस्था ;

(8) विद्यार्थी कल्याण कार्यक्रम, जैसेकि विद्यार्थी गृह, विद्यार्थी-सहायता-निधि, पाठ्य पुस्तक पुस्तकालय, छात्रावास सुविधाओं में सुधार, भौतिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, आदि आदि ;

(9) अध्यापकों और अनुसंधान कर्ताओं को यात्रा अनुदान ;

(10) निवृत्त हुए अध्यापकों की सेवाओं का उपयोग ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिल्ली में टैक्सी तथा स्कूटर चालकों को ऋण दिया जाना

203. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने दिल्ली में टैक्सी तथा स्कूटर चालकों को अपने कार्य का विस्तार करने के लिए ऋण दिये हैं और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना बनाई है ; और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां। जून 1970 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में दिए गए अग्रिमों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

(रकम लाखरु पयों में)

जिन्हें अग्रिम दिये गये	जून 1970 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में		जून 1970 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार को बकाया रकम
	खातों की संख्या	मंजूर की गयी रकम	
स्कूटर रिक्शा चालक	128	7.25	6.39
टैक्सी चालक	163	26.96	23.24
जोड़ :—	291	34.21	29.63

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने सड़क परिवहन चालकों जैसे टैक्सी, स्कूटर चालक आदि की ऋण सुविधाये देने के लिए योजनायें तैयार की हैं। इन योजनाओ की मुख्य मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं :—

उद्देश्य :

ऋण अलग अलग चालकों को नई गाड़ियाँ या ऐसी गाड़ियां जो तीन वर्ष से अधिक पुरानी न हों खरीदने के लिए दिए जाते हैं (कुछ बैंक सामेदारी फर्मों और सीमित दायित्व वाली कम्पनियों को भी ऋण देते हैं)।

ऋण की रकम :

ऋण लेने वालों को बैंक के पास एक मार्जिन रकम जमा करनी होती है जो नयी गाड़ियों के मामले में गाड़ी के मूल्य का 20 से लेकर 30 प्रतिशत तक होती है और पुरानी गाड़ियों के मामले में गाड़ी के मूल्य का 25 से लेकर 40 प्रतिशत तक होती है। शेष भाग की पूर्ति बैंक करता है और गाड़ी की लागत का भुगतान निर्माता/व्यापारी को करता है।

जमानत (1) ऋण लेकर खरीदी गयी गाड़ी को बन्धक रख कर

(2) उपयुक्त मामलों में तीसरी पार्टी की जमानती देकर

(3) गाड़ी का व्यापक बीमा कराकर

ऋण वापसी की अवधि :

ऋण की रकम मासिक किस्तों में 30 से 36 महीनों की अवधि में वापस करनी होती है। अपवाद के तौर पर किसी किसी मामले में यह अवधि 48 महीनों तक बढ़ा दी जाती है।

ब्याज की दर : 9 से 9½ प्रतिशत तक

अन्य शर्तें

गाड़ियों पर बैंक के अधिकार का उल्लेख परिवहन प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किये गये पंजीयन-प्रमाण-पत्र पर करना होगा। (2) गाड़ी को हर तीसरे अथवा छठे महीने एक बार बैंक के निरीक्षणार्थ प्रस्तुत करना होगा।

1969 में मद्रास में आयोजित हुए सचेतकों के सम्मेलन की सिफारिशें

204. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या संसद कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1969 में मद्रास में आयोजित हुए सचेतकों के सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने विचार कर लिया है; यदि हां, तो इन पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उन पर कब तक निर्णय कर लिए जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार सचेतकों के एक नए सम्मेलन का आयोजन करने पर विचार कर रही है ; यदि हां, तो कब और कहां पर ?

संसद कार्य और पोतपरिवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). सातवें अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन की सिफारिशें अभी भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित सिफारिशों को राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों और विधान मंडलों के अधिष्ठाताओं को उचित कार्यवाही के लिए भेज दिया गया था। बहुत से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से कार्यान्विति प्रतिवेदनों की अभी भी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। जैसे ही ये प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त होंगे उन पर आगे की आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए विचार किया जाएगा।

(ग) अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

Non-Developmental Expenditure

205. DR. KARNI SINGH :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the ratio of the non-developmental expenditure to the developmental expenditure during the last three years, year-wise as also the amounts thereof ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the non-plan expenditure during the year 1970-71 has risen considerably over the previous two years ;

(c) if so, the percentage and extent thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken to keep the non-plan expenditure to the minimum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Year-wise details of (i) developmental and non-developmental expenditure (both Revenue and Capital) as well as (ii) expenditure on Defence, (iii) grants to States and Union Territories and (iv) loans and advances to States and others are given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c). Between 1968-69 and 1970-71 the Non-Plan Expenditure of the Centre has increased by about Rs. 971 crores, the percentage increase being about 32. Major part of the increase is (i) towards meeting obligatory charges such as debt servicing (Rs. 76 crores), payment of subscriptions to the I. M. F. and I. B. R. D. (Rs. 173 crores), payment of compensation in respect of nationalised banks (Rs. 84 crores) ; (ii) for essential services like Defence (Rs. 150 crores) ; (iii) for assistance to States to cover their Non-Plan gap (Rs. 195 crores) and others for various purposes and (iv) for increase in developmental expenditure outside the Plan (Rs. 82 crores) etc. The latter includes committed expenditure on schemes completed in the earlier Plans.

(d) Government have been giving continuous attention to the question of containing the growth of non-plan expenditure. Several economy measures have been taken during the last few years such as intensification of staffing studies by Staff Inspection Unit of this Ministry, ban on upward revision of pay-scales, economy in the travelling allowance expenditure and partial ban on recruitment of class III and IV posts.

STATEMENT

Summary of Disbursements

(In crores of Rupees)

Revenue	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Revised 1970-71
1. Civil Expenditure			
A. Developmental Expenditure	343.41	385.31	470.01
B. Other Expenditure	904.02	1002.59	1054.09
2. Defence Expenditure (Net)	929.05	965.64	1039.89
3. Grants to State and Union Teritory Governments.	535.70	588.32	629.30
Total : Revenue Disbursements.	2712.18	2941.86	3193.29

Capital			
1. Developmental Expenditure	498.88	535.54	628.92
2. Other Expenditure	(—)175.11	(—) 22.34	197.01
3. Defence Expenditure	104.14	135.24	142.94
4. Loans and Advances			
(i) States and Union Territories	915.27	1056.34	1039.49
(ii) Other Parties.	582.64	401.29	524.22
Total : Capital Disbursements :	1925.82	2106.07	2532.58
Total-Disbursements	4638.00	5047.93	5725.87

Incidence of Taxation in India

206. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of direct and indirect taxes in India is very high *vis-a-vis* other developing countries ;

(b) if so, whether the high incidence of taxes in this country has contributed to tax evasion and encouraged black money ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent tax evasion ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

प्राथमिक स्कूल भवनों के निर्माण के लिये निधियां

207. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश के पिछड़े राज्यों में प्राथमिक स्कूलों की इमारतों, और विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा देने सम्बन्धी अत्यावश्यक उपकरणों की भारी कमी है और राज्यों के पास धन की कमी होने के कारण इस स्थिति में सुधार नहीं किया जा सकता ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार पिछड़े राज्यों के लिए धन की व्यवस्था हेतु विशेष प्रबन्ध करने का है जिससे प्राथमिक स्कूलों की इमारतों का निर्माण तथा उनकी मरम्मत की जा सके ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शकर राय) : (क) से (ग). सरकार को इस समस्या की जानकारी है । केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड की सिफारिश पर केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मन्त्री ने स्कूल भवन की समस्या की जांच के लिए एक समिति की नियुक्ति की है । समिति ने अपने विचार विमर्श पूरे कर लिए हैं और स्कूल भवनों के हेतु अतिरिक्त साधनो के लिए विभिन्न सिफारिशों सहित अपनी रिपोर्ट बोर्ड की आगामी बैठक के समक्ष रखेगी । आगे की कारंवाई केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड के परामर्श पर की जायेगी ।

प्राथमिक स्कूलों के उपस्कर के सम्बन्ध में मुख्य कमी विज्ञान उपस्कर में है । यूनीसेफ द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त विज्ञान शिक्षा योजना के भाग के रूप में देश के सभी उच्चतर प्राथमिक स्कूलों में राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा तैयार किए गए विज्ञान किट को देने के लिए प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं ।

बिहार में पटना और मुजफ्फरपुर के बीच विमान सेवा

208. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में पटना और मुजफ्फरपुर के बीच अब तक नियमित विमान सेवा आरम्भ न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सार्वजनिक हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए निकट भविष्य में ऐसी एक विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). विमानों की कमी के कारण, इण्डियन एयरलाइंस मुजफ्फरपुर के लिए विमान सेवा की व्यवस्था करने में असमर्थ रही है। सितम्बर, 1971 से इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा आदेश दिये गए अतिरिक्त एच०एस०-748 विमान प्राप्त हो जाने पर, स्थिति में सुधार हो जायेगा।

कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिश की क्रियान्वित

209. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या **शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण** मन्त्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों से पूछताछ की है कि शिक्षकों के वेतनमानों के सम्बन्ध में कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशें किस हद तक क्रियान्वित की गई है, यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में राज्य सरकारों से उक्त जानकारी प्राप्त करेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय) : (क) जी हां, 1970-71 में एकत्र की गई सूचना के अनुसार, असम, बिहार, हरियाणा, नागालैंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब और पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकारों ने, कोठारी आयोग द्वारा अध्यापकों के लिए सिफारिश किए गए वेतनमानों को मामूली परिवर्तनों के साथ अपना लिया है, अन्य राज्य सरकारों ने भी अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में सुधार किया है, किन्तु वित्तीय साधनों की कमी के कारण आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश की गई सीमा तक नहीं। तीन विवरण, जिनमें विभिन्न राज्यों में अध्यापकों के वेतनमान दिखाए गए हैं, सभा पटल पर रख दिये गए हैं। [**ग्रन्थालय में रखे गये**। देखिये संख्या LT—102/71]

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा शिक्षा आयोग की सिफारिशों का क्रियान्वित किया जाना

210. **श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी** : क्या **शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा आयोग ने अध्यापकों को समान वेतनमान दिए जाने की सिफारिश की थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अध्यापकों के वेतनमान अन्य राज्यों के अध्यापकों से कम है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन सिफारिशों को तत्काल क्रियान्वित करने है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय) : (क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ख) इस मामले पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के साथ बातचीत की जा रही है। उसका विचार सरकारी तथा स्थानीय निकाय कर्मचारियों तथा स्कूल अध्यापकों के लिए, एक वेतन-आयोग स्थापित करने का है।

Upgradation of Ranchi and Jamshedpur

211. SHRI P. K. GHOSH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the cities of Ranchi and Jamshedpur ;

(b) if so, from which date such upgradation will be given effect to ; and

(c) the revised classification that is proposed to be made in respect of those cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Financial Help for Teaching Tamil Language to Non-Tamilians

212. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals have been received by his Ministry from voluntary organisations, seeking financial assistance in the matter of producing Linguaphone records for teaching Tamil Language to non-Tamilians ; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance rendered so far ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Beautification of Hirakud in Orissa for Tourist Attraction

213. SHRI P. G. DEB : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hirakud in Orissa State is a good site for developing as a place of tourist attraction ;

(b) whether Government propose to make it more attractive for the foreign tourists by beautifying it ;

(c) if so, when and how the area is to be developed ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). Government are aware of the tourist attraction of Hirakud. The construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Sambhalpur has been included in the Tourism schemes to to be taken up by the State Government during the Fourth Plan period.

Enquiry into Assistance given to Gujarat for Relief Works in Scarcity Areas

214. SHRI P. M. JOSHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount granted to different Districts of Gujarat including Banas Kantha for relief works in scarcity areas during the year 1968-69 ;

(b) whether Government have received any information concerning defalcation and misappropriation of funds in executing these relief works in Banas Kantha Districts; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Central assistance totalling Rs. 4.50 crores was sanctioned to the Government of Gujarat during 1968-69 towards drought relief expenditure in the State. Central assistance to States towards expenditure on natural calamities relief measures, including drought relief measures, is sanctioned on the basis of the overall expenditure and does not relate to specific areas or districts.

(b) and (c). The Government of Gujarat have reported that the instances of irregularities in the execution of relief works in Banaskantha district noticed by the Enquiry Committee set up by the District Panchayat are being enquired into by the State Anti-Corruption Bureau. It has been reported that four complaints have so far been filed, eight officers suspended and two others discharged from service. Central assistanee to States is finalised on the basis of the certified figures of audited expenditure and this is the normal manner in which the Government of India ensure proper utilisation of assistance sanction by them.

Amount Sanctioned and Spent on the Widening of National Highway No. 34 (Calcutta-Siliguri)

215. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount sanctioned and

spent for the widening and strengthening of National Highway No. 34 (Calcutta-Siliguri) as promised by Government in 1967 after the monsoons that year, on complaints having been made by several Members of Parliament ; and

(b) whether the work has been completed and if so, who was entrusted with it ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) National Highway No. 34 starts from Calcutta and ends at Dhaikola.

Complaints about unsatisfactory condition of National Highway No. 34 were received from certain Members of Parliament including the one from the Hon. Member himself only in 1968. Since then estimates amounting to Rs. 2.80 crores for road works (widening/strengthening of carriageway, reconstruction/widening of culverts, etc.) have been sanctioned.

The likely expenditure upto the 31st March, 1971 would be about Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

(b) The works are in progress and are executed through the agency of the State Public Works Department.

Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees in Public Undertakings

216. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the public sector undertakings ; and

(b) the measures contemplated to ensure adequate representation of these Communities in the undertakings of the Govetnment of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees to the total employees of Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings, as on 1-1-1970, was estimated to be as follows :

Class	Percentage of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees to total
I	0.50
II	0.77
III	5.20
IV (excluding sweepers)	21.35
Sweepers	80.06

(b) To ensure adequate representation of these communities in the Central Government undertakings, action in the following directions is being taken :

(i) Issue of a directive by Government prescribing, on the same lines as for recruitment of Government employees, reservation quotas.

(ii) Effective review of the progress of implementation of the reserved quotas at all levels by fixation of responsibility of implementation of particular officers, timely reporting, etc.

(iii) In-service/in-factory training to members of these communities.

Reorganisation of K. C. University, Darbhanga

217. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no decision has yet been taken to reorganise the K. C. University, Darbhanga into a modern University in accordance with the decision of the Committee of the University Grants Commission ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of the State Government.

Idle Capacity of Public Undertakings

218. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the idle capacity in

in the various public undertakings under his Ministry ;

(b) the reasons thereof ;

(c) the losses being sustained by these undertakings as a result thereof ; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken for full utilisation of the capacity of these undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the industrial undertakings of the Central Government. A statement indicating utilisation of capacities is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—103/71.]

(b) The main reasons for under-utilisation of capacities have been :

(i) Lack of proper maintenance of equipment resulting in high equipment down time ;

(ii) Lack of proper production planning and control and slow development of manufacturing designs ;

(iii) Low productivity of labour due to slow development of labour skills, lack of performance standards and weaknesses in supervisory control ;

(iv) Disturbed labour conditions ;

(v) Shortage and poor quality of raw materials and components ;

(vi) Power shortage and failure ;

(vii) Lack of demand in some cases.

Indeed, in big engineering complexes, it takes some years to attain capacity production not only due to sophisticated nature of these plants but also to the long periods of interval necessary for developing operative and technical skills, setting up design, tooling and production support services, etc.

(c) The losses could also be due to reasons other than under-utilisation of capacity. A statement showing those undertakings, which incurred losses during 1969-70 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—104/1970.]

(d) To achieve better utilisation of capacity which will also improve the financial results of operations, action is being taken in the following main directions :

(i) Improvements in managerial and operational efficiency ;

(ii) Development of operating skills by better training and establishment of performance norm and standards ;

(iii) Better maintenance of equipment ;

(iv) Increasing labour productivity by providing adequate incentives ;

(v) Diversification of product-mix ;

(vi) Greater export efforts.

Place of Urdu Language in India

219. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the further steps taken to grant proper place to 'Urdu' language in India ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : A statement containing the required information is attached.

Statement

The Government Resolution on Language Policy as adopted by both the Houses of Parliament enjoins upon the Government to take concerted measures for the full development of Indian languages as specified in the Constitution besides Hindi. Urdu is one of the officially and constitutionally recognised national languages of the country. It is being given the same respect and recognition as is being given to other State languages of the country. Urdu being a non-State language, the Government of India have decided to provide direct financial assistance for further development of the language. As stated in reply to Starred Question No. 539 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 4th December, 1970 by the then Education Minister, the Government of India have set up a Central Board called the Tarraqui-e-Urdu Board under the chairmanship of the Education Minister, to make available under the centrally sponsored scheme of production of literature in Indian languages, academic literature as well as other types of literature in Urdu including science books for disseminating modern knowledge. The Board shall also publish children's literature, reference works, encyclopaedias and basic texts and shall pay special attention to the production of general

literature in Urdu in modern topics which would give to the vast number of Urdu-reading people an opportunity to come in contact with modernity in various forms. As in the case of other Indian languages a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been made available to the Board for its book production programmes.

The Board has already taken steps to evolve suitable a terminology for scientific and technical subjects. So far more than 20,000 terms have been coined. Terms evolved in Political Science, History, Archaeology, Geography, Law and Geology have been finalised. The various Subject Panels set up by the Board have so far selected 606 titles for translation and original writing in Urdu out of which 487 titles have already been allotted to the translators and authors. Two books have been published so far.

In order to accelerate the pace of production of books and other literature, a Standing Committee of the Board has been set up to look after and guide day-to-day work. A whole-time officer has been appointed to assist the Board and also to function as Secretary of the Standing Committee.

The other important steps that have been taken by the Board to accelerate the pace of book production are :

(1) Qualified Urdu scholars are being encouraged to apply to the UGC for grant of fellowships for writing original books in Urdu.

(2) In order to strengthen the printing capacity of the Urdu presses, arrangements are being made to import Urdu type matrices for manufacture of Urdu types for supply to various presses.

(3) Steps are being taken in collaboration with various Urdu academic bodies to provide training facilities in Urdu caligraphy and typewriting.

Apart from the steps taken by the Government for the development of the Urdu language as indicated above, the Government is rendering liberal financial assistance to various voluntary organisations engaged in the development of Urdu as a language and for enrichment of its literature.

As stated earlier in reply to Starred Question No. 539 answered on the 4th December, 1970, the Government of India have offered a grant of Rs. 4 lakhs to the Anjumau-e-Tarraqui-e-Urdu Hind, Aligarh for construction of "URDU GHAR" in Delhi which shall also house the offices of the Tarraqui-e-Urdu Board and a National Urdu Library. A Ghalib Academy has already been set up in Delhi for conducting research in Urdu literature.

Trade with East Pakistan

220. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether the State of Meghalaya has been allowed to carry on trade with East Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether similar facilities will be given to the West Bengal also ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The State of Meghalaya has not been allowed to carry on trade with East Pakistan.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Excise Duty on Aluminium Extrusions

221. SHRI S. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have withdrawn the mode of assessment of excise duty on Aluminium extrusions which was according to tariff value of the commodity ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to revert to the old practice of assessing the Excise Duty on aluminium extrusions ad-valorem in view of the practical hardships experienced by the secondary manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Finance Act, 1970, the mode of levy of excise duty on aluminium, which

was partly specific and partly ad-valorem, was changed entirely into ad-valorem. Simultaneously, tariff values were withdrawn to enable assessment of all aluminium products on the basis of real value. The existence of a large variety of extruded products with wide price differences not only as between different manufacturers but even in respect of products of the same manufacturer, had resulted in the cheaper and costlier products being assessed on the same value which was sought to be rectified by withdrawal of tariff values.

(c) The recommendations of the Working Group on Aluminium set up for looking into the matters relating to the pricing policy of aluminium, are under examination and such steps as may appear necessary will be taken.

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review and Annual Report of Cement Corporation of India and Notifications Under Essential Commodities Act

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No, LT-104/71].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(i) The Copper (Prohibition of use in the Manufacture of Electrical Cables and Wires) Order, 1970, published in Notification No. S.O. 4092 in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1970.

(ii) The Electrical Cables and Wires Control Order, 1970, published in Notification No. S.O. 4093 in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-105/71].

Reviews and Annual Report of Bokaro Steel Ltd., Hindustan Steel Works Construction, Limited and Iron and Steel (Control) Amdt. Order

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHAMMED SHAFI QURESHI) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies, Act, 1956 :—

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Bokaro Steel Limited, for the year 1969-70.

(b) Annual Report of the Bokaro Steel Limited, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-106/71].

(ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1969-70.

(b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steelworks

Construction Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-107/71].

(2) A copy of the Iron and Steel (Control) Amendment Order, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1421 in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1971, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-108/71].

Annual Report Re: Seamen's Provident Fund Schemes and Statements

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (*SHRI RAJ BAHADUR*): I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) for the year 1969-70 on the working of the Seaman's Provident Fund Scheme, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-109/71].

(2) The following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha :—

THIRD LOK SABHA

1.	Supplementary Statement No. XVIII	Fifteenth Session, 1966

FOURTH LOK SABHA

2.	Supplementary Statement No. XXXI	Second Session, 1967
3.	Supplementary Statement No. XXIV	Third Session, 1967
4.	Supplementary Statement No. XXXI	Fourth Session, 1968
5.	Supplementary Statement No. XXV	Fifth Session, 1968
6.	Supplementary Statement No. XVIII	Sixth Session, 1968
7.	Supplementary Statement No. XXIII	Seventh Session, 1969
8.	Supplementary Statement No. XIII	Eighth Session. 1969
9.	Supplementary Statement No. XI	Ninth Session, 1969
10.	Supplementary Statement Nos. XII & XIII	Tenth Session, 1970
11.	Supplementary Statement Nos. III & IV	Eleventh Session, 1970
12.	Statement No. I and Supplementary Statement No. II	Twelfth Session, 1970

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—110/71].

12.31 hrs.

RE: CALL ATTENTION

(Query)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta —North East) : Sir, we have given notice of a Calling Attention Notice on the refusal of Pakistan to allow even the Red Cross planes to go to East Bengal to undertake relief operations. This is the last day of the session and this is a matter which is of great importance. If you tell me that you have passed it on to the Prime Minister so that she can refer to it in her speech today, I can understand it. Something has got to be done about it.

MR. SPEAKER : I will pass on your observation to the Prime Minister.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE —*Contd.*

International Copyright (Amdt.) Order and Annual Report of N.I.T.I.E.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHAMMED SHAFI QURESHI) : On behalf of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the International Copyright (Amendment) order, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 448 in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1971, under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library*, *See* No. LT-111/71].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay for the year 1969-70. [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. LT-112/71].

Report of Commission of Railway Safety and Statement Relating therto

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi version) on the working of the Commission of Railway Safety for the year 1968-69. [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. LT-113/71].

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. LT-114/71].

Reports of Delhi Development Authority and Statement Relating thereto

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of each of the following Reports under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 :—

(i) Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1966-67.

(ii) Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1967-68.

(iii) Annual Administration Report (Hindi version) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1968-69. [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. LT-115/71].

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Reports mentioned at (1) (i) and (ii) above. [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. LT-116/71].

Notifications under All India Services Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPTT. OF ELECTRONICS, DEPTT. OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPTT. OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. C. PANT) : On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :

(1) The Indian Forest Service (Initial Recruitment) Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 353 in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1971.

(2) The Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 354 in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1971. [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. LT—117/71].

Cardamom (Licensing and Registration) Amendment Rules

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cardamom (Licensing and Registration) Amendment Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions)

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

published in Notification No. G.S.R. 373 in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Cardamom Act, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—118/71].

Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Amendment Rules, Notification under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, and Statement relating thereto and High Court Judges Travelling Allowance (Second Amdt.) Rules

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPTT. OF ELECTRONICS, DEPTT. OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPTT. OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Police-Forces (Restriction of Rights) Amendment Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2049 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1970, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—119/71].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 :—

(i) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. S.O. 473 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1970.

(ii) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. S. O. 109 in Gazette of India dated the 4th January, 1971.

(iii) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English vertions) published in Notification No. S. O. 359 in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—120/70].

(3) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at item (2)(i) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—121/71].

(4) A copy of High Court Judges Travelling Allowance (Second Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2002 in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1970 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—122/71].

Correction of Answer to USQ No. 2253 dated 11-8-70

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : I beg to lay a statement correcting the reply given on 11th August, 1970 to Unstarred Question No. 2253 regarding change of name from Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Limited to M/s. India Tobacco Co. Ltd. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—123/71].

Annual Reports of Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Delhi Financial Corporation, Post Office Savings Banks (Amdt.) Rules and Notifications etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1970, along with the Statement showing the Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation, under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—124/71].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Financial Corporation

together with statement of assets and liabilities, profit and loss account and the Auditor's Report for the year 1969-70 published in Notification No. F. 6/4/70-Fin(G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 5th August, 1970 under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. *Placed in Library. See* No. LT—125/71].

(3) A copy of the Post Office Savings Banks (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 244 in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—126/71].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act. 1959 :—

(i) The Government Savings Certificates (Amendment) Rules 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 97 in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1971.

(ii) The National Savings Certificates (IV Issue) (Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notifications No. G. S. R. 98-99 in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1971.

(iii) The Post Office Savings Certificates (Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 189 in Gazette of India dated the 5th February 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—127/71].

(5) A copy of the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Distribution of Revenues Order, 1971, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 397 in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1971, under sub-section (2) of section 56 of the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya), Act, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—128/71].

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(i) G. S. R. 87 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G. S. R. 217 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—129/71].

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G. S. R. 2062 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G. S. R. 2069 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G. S. R. 2070 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G. S. R. 41 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G, S. R. 69 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G. S. R. 70 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January; 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G. S. R. 71 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1971 together

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) G. S. R. 72 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ix) G. S. R. 88 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(x) G. S. R. 93 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1971.

(xi) G. S. R. 118 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xii) G. S. R. 221 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xiii) S. Os. 99 and 100 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—130/71].

(8) A copy of the West Bengal Duty on Inter-State River Valley Authority Electricity Act, 1971 (President's Act No. 5 of 1971) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1971. under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—131/71].

PASSPORTS (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES, 1970

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Passports (Third Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R, 1793 in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—132/71].

12.32 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Hundred and thirty-second and Hundred and thirty-third Reports

SECRETARY : I beg to lay on the Table the following two Reports of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) which were presented to the Speaker by the Chairman, Estimates Committee on the 26th December, 1970 :—

(1) Hundred and thirty-second Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and sixteenth Report on the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment- Employees' Provident Fund Organisation).

(2) Hundred and thirty-third Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and twenty-third Report on the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment)—Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

ASSENTS TO BILLS

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table following thirteen Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 24th March, 1971 :—

(1) The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 1971.

(2) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1971.

(3) The Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1971.

(4) The Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1971.

(5) The Appropriation Bill, 1971.

(6) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1971.

(7) The Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill, 1971.

(8) The Orissa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1971.

(9) The Orissa Appropriation Bill, 1971.

(10) The Mysore Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1971.

(11) The Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1971.

(12) The West Bengal Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1971.

(13) The West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1971.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S. Q. NO. 131 DATED 16.11.70 *RE.* NON-UTILISATION OF N.D.M.C. HOTEL IN CHANAKYAPURI

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): In reply to part (c) of Starred Question No. 131 in the Lok Sabha asked by Shri Hardyal Devgun on the 16th November, 1970, it was stated that the New Delhi Municipal Committee invited tenders on five separate occasions for licensing of the hotel at Chanakyapuri. The Committee, in fact, invited tenders on six different occasions. The details of the tenders received on the sixth occasion are annexed.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Party	Offer made	Remarks
1.	M/s Hotel President Delhi Gate, New Delhi.	(a) Rs. 12 lacs per annum if extensive additions and alterations are carried out at their cost.	For entire building.
		(b) Rs. 15 lacs per annum if extensive additions and alterations to make building fit for use as a Hostel etc. are carried out by the New Delhi Municipal Committee.	—do—
2.	M/s. Flury's Swiss Confectionery Pvt. Ltd. 18, Park Street, Calcutta-16. (A subsidiary concern of M/s. Amin Chand Pyare Lal)	(a) Rs. 3 lacs for the Ist year starting from Ist September 1970.	—do—
		(b) Rs. 10 lacs per year for subsequent 5 years.	—do—
		(c) Rs. 15 lacs per year for subsequent 10 years.	—do—
		(d) Rs. 18 lacs per year for subsequent 10 years.	—do—
		(e) Rs. 21 lacs per year for balance 4 years.	—do—
3.	M/s. National Mineral Development Corporation	Rs. 2.50 p.m. per square ft.	For non-hotel use for the V and VI floors.

STATEMENT *RE.* FINDINGS OF COMMISSION ON INCIDENTS IN RESPECT OF S.S.P. PROCESSION IN DELHI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPTT. OF ELECTRONICS, DEPTT. OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPTT. OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): The House may recall that a Commission, consisting of Shri Justice Alladi Kuppuswamy of the Andhra Pradesh High Court, had been appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, to inquire into the incidents that had taken place in Delhi on 6th April, 1970, in connection with the procession taken out by the Samyukta Socialist Party. The report of the Commission has been received. The findings have been summarised by the Commission in Para 175 of the report and copies of it are laid on the Table of the House. The

[Shri K. C. Pant]

report is also being printed and the printed copies will be circulated to Hon'ble Members, in due course.

The Government have accepted the findings of the Commission. A copy of the report of the Commission has also been forwarded to the Lt. Governor, Delhi for taking necessary action.

Para 175 of the Report

To sum up, my conclusions are as follows :

(1) The cane-charge on 6th April, 1970 at Patel Chowk has not been proved to be pre-meditated and pre-planned or that it was the result of a conspiracy between the "establishment" and the Delhi Administration.

(2) (a) The permission to hold the meeting at Patel Chowk was neither given nor refused by the Deputy Commissioner. But the SSP was made to understand that the meeting would not be disturbed as long as it was peaceful.

(b) The Adivasis were permitted to carry bows and arrows as part of their traditional dress, but there was no express permission or refusal regarding carrying of arms, other than bows and arrows.

(3) The meeting was peaceful, but about 300 or 400 recalcitrant members of the assembly, some of them having lathis, takwas, bows and arrows, raised slogans and tried to break the rope-cordon and to rush towards the Parliament House ; the bursting of tear-gas shells and the cane charge was justified in the circumstances of the case ; it is not however, proved that the demonstrators actually assaulted the police with bows, lathis and takwas and several police were injured as a result thereof.

(4) (a) Shri Ashok Nath, Sub-Divisional Magistrate was present at Patel Chowk and the cane-charge was effected by declared the assembly unlawful and due warning was given by him ;

(b) the cane-charge was preceded by the bursting of tear-gas shells though the interval was very little ;

(c) the second series of tear-gas shells were fired in order to prevent the dispersing crowd from re-assembling and not to harass the crowd and to prevent them from dispersing ;

(d) the arrangements regarding the mike for giving warning do not appear to have worked efficiently ; greater care should have been taken to see that the warning given over the mike was made audible to all concerned ;

(e) even assuming that there was no warning, the cane-charge would have been justified as the assembly though not unlawful at the inception, became unlawful when 300 or 400 persons tried to break the rope-cordon and rush to the Parliament House which was covered by an order under sec. 144 Cr. P. C. and these persons were conducting themselves in a manner as to show determination not to disperse and were likely to cause disturbance of public peace and to provoke others to a breach of the peace.

(5) (a) The force used generally or with regard to any particular injured person has not been proved to be excessive in the circumstances of the case.

(b) the police used only canes and not lathis ;

(6) there was avoidable delay in the matter of rushing Shri George Fernandes to the Hospital when he was injured. There should have been a proper inquiry by the police (i) as to which policeman inflicted the injuries on the head and in what circumstances ; and (ii) into

the action of Shri Marwah in behaving rudely, and (iii) into the delay in taking Shri George Fernandes to the Hospital.

7. (a) It is not proved that the police unreasonably prevented any member of the Parliament from proceeding to the Parliament House;

(b) Shri Arjun Singh Badhuria's identity card was torn by a policeman, but there is no sufficient evidence to prove the identity of the policeman who tore it; there is no evidence also as to who kicked Shri Arjun Singh Badhuria in the stomach.

(8) There is no sufficient evidence that Shri Behari was injured at the cane-charge effected at Patel-Chowk and died as a result of such injury.

(9) The evidence is not sufficient to show that Shri Babu Lal was injured as a result of arrow shot by one of the demonstrators at Patel Chowk.

(10) There is nothing to comment adversely on the incident relating to Smt. Shanti Naik.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Regarding the statement made on the incidents that had taken place in Delhi on 6th April last year in connection with the procession taken out by the SSP, it may be made available to Members. We are all interested in that and we want to study it.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

श्री राम देव सिंह (महाराजगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रतिवेदन हाउस में प्रस्तुत किया गया है उस पर बहस की आवश्यकता है। क्या आपकी ओर से इस पर विचार करने के लिए कोई समय निश्चित किया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा।

12.33 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : The Prime Minister will now reply to the debate on the President's Address.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President's Address has been debated for three days. Many hon. Members have spoken and I am grateful to those who have supported the Motion and to those who have offered useful suggestions.

I am glad that several Members saw in the Address the beginning of a great renewal. With the accession of strength and faith from a fresh mandate given by a new generation, we are on the threshold of a new beginning. Our people have proved that the dark forebodings of pessimists at home and abroad were the mumblings of false prophets.

I must hasten to add that I look upon the massive support of the electorate not as an achievement but as an opportunity. The President's Address has indicated some of the steps which the Government propose to take to make use of this opportunity. These steps and many others will have to be translated into operational programmes. In the meanwhile, Government welcomes constructive criticism which will help to improve our programmes.

In my election speeches which, unfortunately, Shri Vajpayee does not seem to have read—I repeat—in every single speech I have said that the road ahead is long and full of hardships and those who supported us should be prepared for hard work, for difficulties and perhaps even for danger.

I have carefully followed the speeches of the hon. Members. I was touched by the great solicitude shown by Shri Fatehsinghrao Gaekwad for the plight of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and Shrimati Gayatri Devi's concern for the poor. It seems easier to shed tears than privy purses. I assure them and the House that these vestiges of feudalism cannot last long. (*Interruptions*)

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

I welcome the endorsement of the need to prevent pollution of air, water and soil and the imbalances of nature around us. I myself have been deeply interested in ecology since long before that word became fashionable in the western world.

The complaint of some Members that AIR and TV were used by the Government for Party ends need not be taken seriously. The only time I had broadcast was to announce the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

Complaints against the Election Commission have already been dealt with by my colleague, the Minister of Law and Justice.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Not satisfactorily.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It was natural that in a debate of this kind much should be said about poverty. Our poverty is long standing. I have not been awakened to it to-day as some Members of the Opposition are apt to say from time to time. If I may say with some hesitation and deep humility, it was because of this awakening and concern that my family decided to give up most of its property and to change its entire mode of life in 1920-21.

Much has been achieved since Independence. There is no doubt that to-day a large number of people are better dressed and better fed than before. How do we judge the poverty of any area ? We should judge it against the conditions which existed in that particular area earlier on. Is it the claim of any hon. Member that less has been done, for example, in Rajasthan or in Madhya Pradesh or in Orissa in the last few years than was done, say, in a century of princely rule ? Yet the fact of poverty remains and vast numbers do lack their basic requirements. Also the needs of our people are increasing and will continue to increase as our development plans go ahead.

The hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, spoke tauntingly of what he called our "war on poverty." But, actually, this was the title of his manifesto. Compared to the glitter of the Jana Sangh manifesto, our own was matter-of-fact and down-to-earth.

It was remarkable how our people showed their keen sense of discrimination when they refused to be attracted by the stalking golden deer, the *Swarna Mrig*, of the Jana Sangh or to be led astray by the outworn economic theories of the Swatantra Party, dressed up in elegant phrases.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They were most attracted by the cow and calf.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I would remind the hon. Member that we had a number of Elections before this General Election. Some of our candidats had the bicycle as their symbal, some had the coconut tree or other emblems and yet all these or most of them won in the elections. And I should like to say also that something rather good happened because we took the cow and the calf as our symbol. It was proved that it was not a religious symbol, that it was a symbol of the prosperity of village and town people. It is after seeing the manifestoes and the performances of the various parties that the people have taken their decision.

The hon. Member who sits opposite me, Shri Gopalan, in his long indictment of Governmental policies, referred to some central projects. There was not, and there cannot be any discrimination or deliberate neglect of Kerala which is one of the most beautiful parts of our country and one which has had many problems. It is true that the Precision Instruments Plant and the Phyto Chemicals Plant, which we had proposed to set up there were not taken up for implementation. But this is because, on re-assessment, demands for the products of these Plants were not found to be good.

Government have to make a constant reappraisal of industrial and other programmes, and have to adapt them to the needs of the situation.

However, in regard to the Cochin Shipyard, Shri Gopalan has failed to keep up with recent developments. An agreement has already been signed with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, covering the preparation of designs for the Shipyard and for Consultancy Services for its construction. The project will be completed in five years and is estimated to cost Rs. 45.40 crores. Rs. 3 crores have been provided in the 1971-72 interim Budget.

Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to Monopoly Houses and the issue of new licences to some of them, which also has been agitating some of our own Members on this side, Neither the Monopolies and the Restrictive Trade Practices Act nor the Industrial Licensing Policy rules out the grant of new licences to Business Houses. They only define the limits and conditions, subject to which these Houses would be allowed to expand further.

The decisions taken in individual cases do not involve any deviation from the policies which have been clearly spelt out. These policies seek to reconcile a number of objectives—the promotion of industrial growth and employment opportunities, accelerated development of backward regions, expenditious development of core industries and the attainment of economic self-reliance.

It would not be fair to view the grant of licences to the larger industrial houses in isolation from other decisions of the Government, for instance, the reservation of larger fields for small-scale industries, the exclusion of larger industrial houses from the middle sector and the expansion of the public sector as well as other policies designed to broaden the base of entrepreneurship.

A young Member from our side, Shri A. C. George made several concrete suggestions, in particular, regarding Housing in Urban areas. We have already made a beginning in this direction with the setting up of the Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation. We shall endeavour to expand the role of the Corporation in the next two to three years.

There is also need for a new look at rural housing. I am sorry Shri Piloo Mody, our Architect Member, is not present, because I think that it would be very useful if our architects would give thought to new and inexpensive designs for rural housing, which would make the best use of locally available materials.

I was looking forward to hearing Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and was indeed disappointed that he surrendered his time to another Member of his party. I know that planning has lost much of its lustre...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : I am very glad. Let her kindly recommend me next time to speak on the general budget.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I know that planning has lost its lustre since his connection with it has ceased.

I now come to the amendments of which there is a large crop. Some of these refer to rising prices and the need to stabilise them. The House knows how deeply concerned I am, and indeed all my colleagues in Government are, about this matter, and that we are deeply aware of the consequences which would follow if price stability is seriously impaired. Much of the increase in prices during the past year is because of the failure to raise the production of commercial crops.

Foodgrain prices have, on the other hand, been generally quiet, reflecting our success in raising production in that area. Hon. Members know that because of the drought, we have had to bend all our energies to increase the production of foodgrains. There is no doubt that during this period the other crops did not get the kind of boost or help which they should have.

I think the Minister of Food has already told the House that we intend to adopt a range of measures to raise the productivity of such crops. We also intend to curb speculation.

In an inter-dependent economy, a price rise in one sector soon spreads to other sectors. For Example, the rise in the prices of industrial raw materials pushes up the prices of manufactures which in turn leads to the demand for higher prices for farm products. The wage cost also tends to rise. Thus, what is called for today is a certain restraint and willingness on the part of the community not to press for short-term compensations.

We intend to protect the interests of the weaker sections who suffer most when prices go up. The public distribution system is aimed to serve this purpose.

I am sure hon. Members will appreciate that a part of the price increase in recent years was due to our anxiety to assure the farmers a reasonable price for their products. However, it is important that in this process, the interests of the small farmers, the landless labourers and the other poor people who live on the land and who do not have surplus products to sell are not harmed. It is for the Government to reconcile the interests of consumers and those of

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

producers. Only in this way, can a price policy be successful. We must work for the genuine welfare of farmers, and at the same time we must also ensure that certain sections do not unreasonably exploit the rest of the community. The welfare of the nation as a whole must at all times take precedence over that of an individual segment. We should remember that other countries including many developed countries are also experiencing rising prices in varying degrees. Of course, there are greater difficulties for us because of the lower standard of living of so many of our people. But some pressure on prices is almost inescapable in a growing economy.

We have to recognise and accept the fact that in a developing country such as ours, which must increase the pace of investment, we cannot afford to adopt a deflationary police of budgetary surpluses coupled with measures for keeping the level of investments low.

So while implementing a plan which is large in relation to our resources but not large enough for the needs of our people, some upward pressure on prices is inevitable. I would, therefore, request hon. members not to politicise this issue excessively.

Another matter which came up for criticism was the grant of industrial licences in the period immediately preceding the general election. My colleague, the Minister of Industrial Development has already answered a specific question on this subject. Nothing was done in a hurry or outside normal procedure, and it does not seem strange to me that we should be accused of not holding up licences which had been cleared in the normal course, and at the same time be blamed for delaying them.

Even during the election, when I was in Bombay, the complaint was made that the country's economy was suffering because Government was not granting licences fast enough. So obviously, this complaint is part of the smear compaign of the so-called grand alliance before, during and after the poll.

There was an increase in the number of applications for industrial licences in the calendar year, 1970, reflecting an improvement in the industrial climate. This is as it should be. After June, 1970, when the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act came into force, Government had to evolve policies and procedures to harmonise the objectives of industrial licensing with those of the MRTP Act. After Government had laid down the guidelines for the disposal of applications attracting the provisions of the MRTP Act, applications falling within that category were considered for further processing. The formalities and procedures followed by the Government for the grant of licences during the period preceding the poll were exactly the same as those that were being followed earlier, and, as I just said, there was no relaxation of any accepted policy or normal standards of scrutiny in regard to these licences.

The other amendments seek to emphasise the need for the nationalisation of the remaining banks, of foreign trade, of major and basic industries and so on. Last year, I had explained Government's general approach to these and similar demands for nationalisation. Government are not afraid of nationalisation. At the same time, they do not consider nationalisation to be an independent objectively by itself. Decisions on nationalisation must fit into the general scheme of priorities of our economic programme.

The direction in which the Government want to proceed is quite clear. We visualise a growing and dominant role for the public sector. We want the public sector to be able to influence and control the pace and direction of investment. Our available resources should be deployed in the best possible manner. Any proposal for the nationalisation of an industry or activity must be subjected to two tests : firstly, is it necessary from the point of view of enabling the public sector to attain a dominant role and to occupy a key position in the economy ; and secondly, does it further our social objectives ? The nationalisation of banks satisfied both these tests.

Similarly, when we find any industry or unit operating in a manner which is detrimental to our national interests, we shall certainly not hesitate to take it over. But we should not be deflected from our priorities. Our priorities, which are known to the House—but I would like to reiterate them—are at present the acceleration of development and the augmentation of employment. Whatever resources we can mobilise,

should be canalised as far as possible into further investment in new, productive activities in the public sector. In the next few years, we shall be engaged in a relentless battle against poverty. We should not dissipate our energies and our resources in diversionary battles which can only make a marginal contribution to victory on the main front.

The subject which was mentioned by almost every speaker, one which has caused deeper and more widespread concern than any other problem facing our economy today is the question of unemployment. This problem is not unique to India. The U.K., U.S.A., and other developed countries are all facing similar situations. It is not difficult to understand why unemployment has assumed such large dimensions in India. Firm figures are available only in respect of the organised sector, and in this sector the rate of growth of employment opportunities was somewhat satisfactory in the first half of the "sixties", being 6.8 per cent in the Third Plan period. But this rate stated declining in 1964-65 and by 1966-67 has slumped to 0.8 per cent. During 1967-68 it was almost negligible. The slow growth of the economy particularly in the industrial sector was responsible for the sharp decline in employment opportunities

In his speech, Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Menon quoted statistics of unemployment. In India the most serious part of the problem is not open and wholetime unemployment, but under employment, and this is why it is difficult to quantify the problem. Hon. Members know that sometime ago the report of an expert committee, presided over by Prof. Dantwala, pointed out this fact. In the absence of reliable figures, we should not allow ourselves to be intimidated by uncertain statistics.

I entirely share the concern voiced in this House and outside about this problem. To keep human beings idle is to waste a rich national resource, and I am particularly conscious of the serious hardships which our educated young people are suffering. Many of them come to see me.

We have mentioned the word "alienation" in the President's Address. Perhaps the most dangerous of all alinations is the feeling of disenchantment among able-bodied youngmen and women who are deprived of productive employment. The is an economic tragedy and also a human tragedy. We cannot preach about our concern for our fellow-men, as I believe a young friend pointed out yesterday, if our social arrangements have no place for them.

People get alienated if they do not feel wanted. But there are other kinds of alienated individuals also—the Nexalite type for whom patriotism is a bourgeois enthusiasm, the superficial cosmopolitans who are too cynical to appreciate the qualities of our people and our country. There are also some of our highly trained specialists and others who would rather opt for better opportunities and higher salaries abroad then face hardship and frustration in creating better conditions for their own descendents. I sincerely hope that in the end India will win back to its fold all those who are feeling frustrated or alienated.

Hon'ble Members have referred to the need for allowances for those who are unemployed. I do not think that subsistence allowance to the unemployed is an answer to the travails of our youth. Let us not make these young people pensioners. Let us not accustom them to *doles* or *sul si lies*. Let us try to provide them with opportunities in which they can find fulfilment. For this we should mobilise all the resources we can and raise the level of investment in the public as well as the private sector. The reappraisal of the Plan should give our development programmes an employment bias. A climb back to the ascending path of economic growth and vigorous implementation of the Plan will contribute to a significant expansion of productive employment on a durable basis.

But I am not one of those who subscribe fully to the view that if we take care of the Plan, employment will take care of itself. I am fully aware that when unemployment is acute and widespread, we must have special measures to deal with it. Programmes with high employment potential have to be Indentified and given a special push. Quite a few schemes of this nature have been incorporated in the Fourth Plan as recast and presented to this House in last May. The House is aware of the details of the schemes relating to small farmers, submarginal farmers, landless labourers and rural works in areas prone to drought. These schemes have already been taken up for implementation in large tracts distributed all over the conutry, although they may take

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

sometime to gather momentum. A provision of Rs. 235 crores is envisaged for these special programmes during the Plan period. Additionally, projects for small farmers and agricultural labour will receive support from financial institutions to the extent of about Rs. 300 crores. Similarly the total financial support for dryland farming programmes is expected to be about Rs. 150 crores. In the Budget presented last week the Finance Minister has indicated a provision of Rs. 50 crores for a crash scheme for rural employment.

13.00 hrs.

I know that almost every hon. Member has taken exception to the smallness of this sum. I should like to remind them that the programmes which come under this crash programme are only supplementary to other programmes to create additional employment. Employment opportunities are provided by the entire economic system and you cannot put the whole of the problem on one side and only one of the several measures evolved to solve it, on the other. I have announced in my public speeches that the programme would start soon. I should like to tell Shri Vajpayee, because he felt that the entire Rs. 50 crores would be spent on the mere planning of it, that all the planning and other preparations have been completed and the programme, if it has not already started, would do so in a few days. We want to make this programme the nucleus of a more comprehensive programme. These programmes are oriented to create more employment in the rural areas. But the works which are envisaged will also absorb the educated such as technicians, engineers and other educated unemployed.

But we are conscious that there is need to devise yet other programmes to absorb the educated unemployed in larger numbers. For this Plan outlays must be increased in sectors such as education and public health. Unfortunately most Members demand big prestigious projects for their areas instead of helping to strengthen these other services. A higher rate of industrial growth through the maximisation of investment in the public and private sectors is by far the most effective answer to the question of educated unemployment. The President's Address has indicated that we propose to set up task forces to identify the various impediments to the expansion of industrial production and to propose suitable changes in policies and procedures.

This leads me to another related issue of national importance, and that is the question of higher levels of investment, whether in the public or the private sector. This can come about only as a result of an all-round improvement in efficiency and productivity. Concern for higher productivity should become almost an obsession with those engaged in productive processes, whether they are managers or workers, because only by augmenting productivity can we enlarge the surpluses available for investment. This is an obligation which the employed owe to those who are yet to be employed. The employed should not become an instrument for the exploitation of the unemployed. As my colleague, Shri Khadilkar, has already told this house, Government propose to hold discussions with trade union leaders as well as representatives of management on these and other issues to seek their co-operation and support in ensuring increasingly higher levels of employment at rising levels of productivity.

Several hon. Members have spoken about the law and order problem in West Bengal. Our youngest Member, Shri P. R. Das Munshi, made a moving speech based on personal experience. It brought home to me once again and to us all the difficulties of young people and the awesome character of political violence in that State. The Government are determined to curb violence, whoever is responsible and whatever the motive behind it.

Shri Gopalan took umbrage at the use of the expression "politics of murder". But I am sure we will all agree that murder cannot be sanctioned or sanctified even though some have made it their political creed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Murders committed by Government itself.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We have been taking all appropriate steps to stop this menace and will continue to do so. The situation in West Bengal cannot be dealt with by the police alone. We are

conscious of this and Members also have drawn our attention. Other measures are needed and they are not being neglected.

The greatest emphasis has been laid on the revival of Calcutta and its surroundings. The development of other parts of Bengal is equally important.

During President's rule, immediate steps were taken to bring land reform legislation more in tune with the aspirations of the people and the requirements of social justice. We are urging other State Governments to adopt similar legislation.

Some Hon. Members have referred in their speeches as well as in the amendments to the question of Centre-State relations, particularly the financial aspects of this relationship. But I was surprised that these issues should be raised by those who call themselves Marxists who, I thought, were the votaries of centralism. Is it because they are no longer an all-India party that their mental horizons have been scaled down to a provincial level ? Or perhaps a weak centre fits in with their present strategy ?

It is not for me to say what is good for them, but when votaries of Marx constrict their mental horizon, there does seem something wrong in their understanding of a universalist methodology. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. No interruptions.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The issues pertaining to Centre-State relations have been debated at length on many occasions in this House ; also in the meetings of the National Development Council and in the meetings of State Chief Ministers and other Ministers. They have only recently been studied comprehensively by expert bodies such as the Finance Commission and the Administrative Reforms Commi sion.

I think our Constitution has visualised fruitful roles for the Centre and for the States in its scheme for distribution of powers. It embodies financial and other provisions to deal with problems as they arise. In particular, the Constitution provides for a periodical review of the financial relations between the Centre and the States through the Finance Commission, which is an autonomous statutory body. Under the awards of the Commission, substantial resources are being transferred from the Centre to the States.

Hon. Members are aware that a successful federation cannot exist merely on rules. It can be successfully only if there is full cooperation. A number of difficult financial issues do arise from time to time and from all States, regardless of the party or parties which happen to form the Government at that time. So, the problem is not one of unwillingness or discrimination on the part of the Centre but rather of how the Centre and the States can jointly endeavour to raise the maximum possible resources to meet at least the minimum needs of the people. I should like to emphasise that all those interested in national unity and welfare should look upon the relationship between the Centre and the States as one not of confrontation but of partnership and cooperation in the great task of nation-building.

The President has invited the members of the House to lend their support to the efforts which we have outlined. I repeat that invitation. Nobody says that the task is easy, but neither should anybody say that this Government and this House held back from this great endeavour. Common concern for the country is also a part of democracy. Let us certainly criticise one another in the House and outside, but let us also work together for a common purpose, for the all-round growth and prosperity of our country.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : *rose—*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing anybody.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : She has made no reference to East Bengal, in spite of the fact that so many of us from all sides of the House referred to the conditions prevailing in East Bengal.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We would like to hear from the Prime Minister about the latest situation in the East Bengal. We are adjourning today.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We were expecting that at the end she would say something about it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East) ; East Bengal is burning and

[Shri H. M. Mukerjee]

we are adjourning. The Prime Minister does not say a word about it. We, Members of Parliament are going back to wherever we are...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot do it like this. Why are you shouting at the top of your voice ? (*Interruptions*). She has replied to the points raised in the debate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : She wants to evade the issue.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I purposely did not refer to East Bengal in my speech. Hon. members know of our deep concern. I do not know what move I can say. These are matters which, as I have remarked on an earlier occasion, we can discuss with the leaders of the opposition .. (*Interruptions*). Well, as I said, it is a little difficult to discuss these matters in the House. Hon. Members have most of the information as it has appeared in the newspapers. Fighting is going on there ; the people are suffering great hardship ; we are aware of all these matters and we had expressed our sentiments firmly and in a dignified manner, in the Resolution which was passed unanimously in the House. If hon. Members would like any special information, I am willing to meet leaders of the opposition, as we did before, and answer any questions they would like to ask.

MR. SPEAKER : Two hundred and sixty-five amendments have been moved to the Motion of Thanks. I shall now put all these amendments to the vote of the House together.

All the amendments were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I now come to the main motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. You should have asked the hon. Members which amendments they wish to move.

MR. SPEAKER : They have been moved already.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want amendment No. 12 to be put separately, I want a voice vote on that. Why should I be deprived of my right.

MR. SPEAKER : It should have been brought to my notice when I was putting them to the vote. Now it is too late. I am sorry, I cannot revise my decision...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) : Sir, this is very bad. It has never happened in the House . (*Interruptions*). As a protest, we are walking out.

(Shri A. K. Gopalan and some other hon. Members left the House)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms :

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 23rd March, 1971'."

The motion was adopted.

13.20 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock)

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received intimation from Shri Samar Guha, M.P. that Shri Dhirendra Nath Datta who was Member of the Constituent Assembly during the years 1946-47 has been killed by the Pakistan Army at Comilla in East Bengal.

It is a tragic death which we deeply mourn. Shri Datta played a prominent role in the freedom struggle before independence and later he was a prominent figure in the political life of East Bengal. I am sure the

House will join me in expressing our sorrow at his sad demise.

Before I call the Members to speak, may I say, that however much emotionally involved we may feel in the events in East Bengal, we may avoid making reference to them on a sad and solemn occasion as this one.

Now, the House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : On a point of order, Sir. The latest information is that the CENTO powers are assisting the West Pakistan Government and 65 ships are coming to East Pakistan loaded with arms and ammunitions. If the CENTO powers are involving themselves in the freedom struggle of Bangala Desh, the Government must take a note of that and apprise this House of their attitude to the whole happening.

14.35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

Revocation of Proclamation in Relation to West Bengal

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 2nd April, 1971 issued by the President under clause (2) of Article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 19th March, 1970 in relation to the State of West Bengal, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 493 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1971, under article 356(3) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—133/1971.]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : This is a fraud on the people's verdict. This is a marriage of Convenience. You have made a marriage with a person who only enjoys the support of five persons in a House of 280, and the Governor, under the directive of the Central Government, did not call the majority leader, Mr. Jyoti Basu.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Bihar) : A popular Ministry is installed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

14.38 hrs.

LABOUR PROVIDENT FUND LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Sir, before I make a formal motion, I would like to give briefly the background.

Social security benefits are at present available to industrial employees under certain Central and State Acts.

The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 and the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 provide for the institution of provident funds for employees in coal mines, factories and other establishments. The institution of Provident Funds, on a statutory footings, has been in operation for about 22 years. While Provident Fund is an effective old-age and survivorship benefit, the accumulations therein are too small to render adequate and long-term protection to the family of the industrial employee in the event of his premature death. What a view to providing long-term protection to the family of the industrial employee in the event of his premature death, a Scheme of Family Pension was announced as part of the budgetary proposals for 1970-71, for the employees covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, who are paying provident fund contributions at the rate of 8 per cent of pay.

The Scheme was considered by the Standing Labour Committee when the

*Not recorded.

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

workers' representatives suggested that the scheme should also apply to :—

(i) members of the Employees' Provident Fund who contribute at the rate of 6¼% ; and

(ii) members of the Coal Mines Provident Fund who are already contributing at the rate of 8%.

The above suggestions have been accepted by Government. The Bill before the House which seeks to replace the Ordinance promulgated by the President in February proposes to introduce a Family Pension Scheme for all employees of the establishments covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 as also for the members of the Coal Mines Provident Fund. For this purpose, it is proposed to create a Family Pension Fund under each of the two Acts by diverting a portion of the employer's and employees' contributions to the Provident Fund to which will be added a contribution by the Central Government. The rates of contribution are as follows :—

1. Coal Mines Provident Fund :
   (a) Employer 1-1/6% of pay
   (b) Employees 1-1/6% of pay
   (c) Central Government 1-2/3% of pay
   Total 4% of pay

2. Employees' Provident Fund :
   (a) Employer 1-1/6% of pay
   (b) Employees 1-1/6% of pay
   (c) Central Government 1-1/6% of pay
   Total 3 % of pay

Out of the Fund so set up, the following benefits will be payable provided the member has contributed to a Family Pension Fund for a period of not less than 2 years.

Now I come to benefits in case of persons who become members of Family Pension Funds at the age of 25 years or less.

(i) Family Pension shall be payable to the survivors of members who died while in service before reaching the age of 60 at the following rates :—

Pay per month	Monthly rate of Family Pension
Rs. 800 and above	12 per centum of monthly pay subject to a maximum of Rs: 150/-.
Rs. 200 and above but below Rs. 800	15 per centum of monthly pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 96/- and a minimum of Rs. 60/.-
Below Rs. 200	30 per centum of monthly pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 40/-.

(ii) Besides Family Pension, Compulsory Life Assurance benefit of Rs. 1000/- will also be payable to the survivors of the members of the Fund in the event of death in service before attaining the age of 60 years.

(iii) In the case of retirement on attaining the age of 60, a lumpsum payment subject to a maximum Rs. 4000/- will be made to the employee.

Now, I come to the benefits for members entering the Family Pension Funds after attaining the age of 25 years. Where a person becomes a member of the Family Pension Fund after the age of 25 years, the Family Pension and other benefits shall be payable in accordance with the prescribed scale, depending on the age of entry.

The rates of Family Pension payable under the proposed scheme are the same as those admissible to the Central Government employees in case of persons who become members of the Family Pension Funds at the age of 25 years or less with the difference that whereas the Central Government employees become eligible for Family Pension after one year's service, family pension will be payable under the proposed scheme after a member has contributed to the Family Pension Fund for a period of not less than two years. In the event of cessation of membership from the Family Pension Fund before the completion of two years' contribution to the fund, the contri-

bution to the member credited to the Family Pension Fund together with interest thereon at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum shall be refunded to him. However, the Central Government's Scheme does not provide for payment of any life assurance benefit such as will be available under the proposed scheme.

In respect of members entering the Family Pension Funds after attaining the age of 25 years, the rates of family pension will be lower depending on the age of entry into the Fund as compared to the rates admissible to Central Goverument employees. These modifications have been made in the Scheme on the advice of the Controller of Insurance, Government of India.

Family Pension will be payable :

(a) to the widow or widower up to the date of death or remarriage, whichever is earlier ;

(b) failing (a), to the eldest surviving minor son until he attains the age of 18 years ; and

(c) failing (a) and (b), to the eldest surviving unmarried daughter untill she attains the age of 21 years or marries whichever is earlier.

Now, I come to the Administration of the Schemes. The schemes will be administered in respect of workers covered by the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 and the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, by the Board of Trustees, Coal Mines Provident Fund and the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund respectively. The cost of administration in either case will be borne by the Central Government.

Under the scheme, family pension becomes payable from the beginning of the month immediately following the month in which a member of the Family Pension Fund dies.

Suitable directions will be issued by the Government to the Boards of Trustees, Coal Mines Provident Fund and Employees' Provident Fund, to ensure that family pension is paid to the survivors of a deceased member without any delay.

About 4 lakhs members of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and about 55 lakhs of employees in establishments covered by the Employees' Provident Fund Act are likely to benefit by the new scheme. It will be compulsory for all new entrants but employees already covered by the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 and the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 will be given the option to join or not to join the new schemes.

An important feature of the scheme is the financial participation by the Central Government in the provision of social security benefits to industrial employees. Besides contributing to the cost of benefits, the Central Government will also pay the entire cost of administration of the schemes. The total liability of the Central Government is estimated to be up to Rs. 16 crores annually as explained in the Financial Memorandum attached to the Bill. The liability is likely to increase in future with expansion of coverage under the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952.

A Bill seeking to amend suitably the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 and the Employee's Provident Funds Act, 1952 in order to achieve these objectives was introduced in Lok Sabha on the 7th December, 1970 but the Bill lapsed with the dissolution of the then Lok Sabha. To enable introduction of the family pension scheme during the financial year 197-071, the President, however, promulgated the Labour Provident Fund Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 on the 13th February, 1971 amending the aforesaid Acts on the lines of the Bill which had lapsed.

The family pension scheme for workers covered by the two Acts have since been framed under the Ordinance and they have also been brought into force with effect from 1st March, 1971. The present Bill seeks to replace the Provident Fund Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971.

I move* that the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act 1948, and the Employees' Provident Funds Act 1952, be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Scheme Act, 1948, and the Employee's Provident Funds Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

SHRI R. N. SHARMA (Dhanbad) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes, Act, 1948, and the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 17 Members, namely :

1. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad
2. Shri K. Balakrishna
3. Shri Madhu Dandavate
4. Shri Varkey George
5. Shri M. M. Joseph
6. Shri R. K. Khadilkar
7. Shri Raja Kulkarni
8. Shri G. S. Melkote
9. Shri Jagannath Mishra
10. Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai
11. Mohd. Jamilur Rahman
12. Shri C. M. Stephen
13. Shri Tulmohan Ram
14. Shri Vayalar Ravi
15. Shri R. P. Yadav
16. Shri Devnandan Prasad Yadava ; and
17. Shri Ram Narain Sharma

with instructions to report by the 15th May, 1971." (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Both the the original motion and the motion for reference to a Select Committee are now before the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond-Harbour) : We have just now seen our old friend, Shri Khadilkar, waxing eloquent and repeatedly beating his own drum about the wonderful performance of the provident fund institution in this country. I will give a few figures which I believe will put hon. members in the right track of thinking.

There are about 35 lakh workers employed in industry. Of them, 21 lakh pay between 6½ and 8 per cent into this provident fund. They pay at the cost of their bare minimum needs in life, even by depriving their dear children of their cup of milk. They do so with a view to make some provision for their old age. They pay this at a time when they really need this money for their very existence.

In 1967-68, the number of provident fund accounts was 32.63 lakhs. The performance has been really horrifying. On 31-3-70, 7,943 unexempted categories of defaulters were there. The total amount defaulted was Rs. 14.67 crores. It is not that this huge amount was defaulted in a day or month. Government had shut their eyes to this and were possively supporting these monopolist employers who are their masters and patrons. In 1967, the defaulted amount was Rs 6 83 crores ; in 1968, it rose to Rs. 11.75 crores and in 1970, as I just now said, it climbed to a height of Rs. 14.67 crores.

Under the law of Congress socialism, prosecution of these misappropriators requires government sanction and it is seldom given. You will be surprised to hear that sometimes these offenders and misappropriators who have committed a breach of trust had been allowed to go scot-free on payment of a fine of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10.

In the Rajya Sabha, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, the former Minister of State for Labour had promised to bring a Bill so that these defaulters could be given severe punishment. May I ask of this socialist democratic government of the Congress how soon do they wish to bring such a Bill ? Will it be a case of the stable being bolted after the horse has been stolen ? I suppose that will be the case because they cannot annoy —they cannot afford to annoy—the monopolist and capitalist masters of the Congress Party.

Moreover, in 1968-69, 21,000 cases were pending for final settlement. 5,000 applications for advances were already pending. Then there are the bigger tycoons and monopolists, the exempted category, among whom are a number of foreign monopolists including Batas and Imperial Chemical Industries. You dare not touch them. You have to go much deeper to find out how much misappropriation of money they have done. Will you ever have the courage, the strength

and the ability to do it? You will not, because if you do, they will dig the grave for you and you dare not face that prospect.

There have been numerous defalcations there also.

The men who subscribes his own money, earned at the cost of hard labour, is entitled to get a chit at the end of every year showing the credits and debits, but he is not given even that for years. It should be made compulsary that a statement of account should be given within three months of the date of the closing of the accounts.

I was most surprised to read the statement given by the Provident Fund Commissioner that giving of passbooks to the individual contributors could not even be thought of because it would entail a lot of work, but if you do that, this defalcation money cannot climb every year, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 crores, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 11 crores and from Rs. 11 to Rs. 14 crores. The people who are misappropriating and cheating these poor workers are hand in glove with the Government. Otherwise, how can this amount go on increasing year after year? So, the passbook should be compulsory and the unions of those establishments must be fully kept informed, so that these defalcations and frauds can be stopped.

Why talk about private employers? Mr. Khadilkar's own Government has committed the same crime. The India Electric works, a Government institution, has been closed and about 2,000 workers have been thrown on the streets, and eight of them have committed suicide for lack of funds to save them from hunger and starvation. They have contributed Rs. 18 lakhs over the years and this Government is sitting over that, and today they are starving. I have seen the Prime Minister not less then 20 time over this matter and written to her 20 to 30 letters, and over a period of three years I have not been able to get out of this socialist Government the money which the workers had contributed over the long period of their service.

My party will never oppose any genuine good measure brings good to the common man, the peasants and workers, but we do not like your gimmicks, saying one thing and doing something different. You have got to come out with a genuine attitude that you will not allow these big tycoons to take a chunk of flesh by misappropriating money that the workers have been paying at the cost of the minimum requirements of life.

I want to make a small submission. We have received a memorandum from the Circus Federation of India. They have said that they should be allowed to give the provident fund money at the end of the year because their business is seasonal.

I wish to tell the Government once again; do not talk about social democrary and at the same time give shelter and give cover to the misappropriators who are thriving with the money of the workers who have contributed it at the cost of their sweat and blood.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया): उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो बिल यहां पर लाया गया है वह बहुत अच्छी नियत से लाया गया है लेकिन केवल इस कारण से ही इसकी खामियां अपने आप समाप्त नही हो जाती हैं। जैसाकि अभी मेरे मित्र ने यहां पर कहा कि बड़े बड़े पूंजी पतियों का इस सरकार पर इतना प्रभाव है जिसके चलते बिल से जो आशा की जाती है वह पूरी नही हो पाती। मेरी सूचना के अनुसार मिल मालिको और एम्प्लायर्स के पास प्राविडेंट फंड का जो बकाया है वह 17 करोड़ तक पहुंच चुका है और हर साल बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में यहां पर बिल लाई है लेकिन उसको इस बात की भी गारन्टी करनी करनी चाहिये कि किस प्रकार प्राविडेन्ट फंड के बकाये का भुगतान कराया जा सकता है। आज कितने ही केसेज पड़े हुए है लेकिन उन पर कोई भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और न कोई कार्यवाही की जाती है। कारण यह है कि उनका प्रभाव सरकारी मशीनरी, बड़े-बड़े अफसरों और मत्रियों पर रहता है जिसके चलते सारे अच्छे नियमों पर भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो पाती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि सही मानों में श्रमिकों को जो फायदा होना चाहिए वह नही हो पाता है।

15. 0 hrs.

श्रमिक भविष्य निधि विधि (संशोधन)

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

विधेयक के द्वारा जो अंशदान लिये जाने की व्यवस्था है तो उसके लिए मेरा कहना है कि इसमें आप ऐसे लोगों से अंशदान मांग रहे हैं जिन बेचारे श्रमिकों को आज लिविंग वेज तक नहीं मिल रही है। आज जिन को अपना यापन करना कठिन हो रहा है उनसे अंशदान मांगा जा रहा है। श्रमिकों की वर्तमान मजदूरी की न्यूनता को इस बिल में इसकी व्यवस्था करते वक्त ध्यान में रखना चाहिए था जो कि नहीं रक्खा गया है। ऐसे मजदूरों से जिन्हें आज जीवन यापन तक की सुविधायें सुलभ नहीं है उनसे आप इस बिल के द्वारा जो अंशदान मांग रहे हैं वह किसी तरह से मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। आखिर ऐसा करके इस सरकार द्वारा देश में समाजवाद के किस रूप को लाया जा रहा है? उचित तो यह था कि आप इम्प्लायर्स से, प्राइवेट संस्थानों के मालिकों से लेते। इस बारे में देश के तमाम श्रमिक संगठनों ने जैसे आल इन्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस और अन्य मजदूर संगठनों ने बार-बार सुझाव दिया है कि एक ऐसी योजना बनाई जाय जिस के जरिए प्राविडेंट फंड की स्कीम और अन्य स्कीमों को सही ढंग से और कारगर ढंग से लागू किया जा सके ताकि मजदूरों की वास्तव उन्नित हो। सरकार को उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये थी लेकिन इस बिल के जरिये जो आप बोर्ड बनाने जा रहे हैं उस बोर्ड में श्रमिकों का कितना प्रतिनिधित्व होगा इस बात पर बिलकुल ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

इतना ही नहीं दुनिया के और देशों में भी जोकि डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज है जैसे घाना, मलेशिया और लंका हैं उन देशों में हम पाते हैं कि ऐसे संस्थानों में भी जहां केवल 10-12 मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं वहां पर भी यह स्कीम या कानून लागू है लेकिन यहां पर ऐसा नहीं है। आप कैसे मुंह से भले ही समाजवाद आदि की बात करें लेकिन वास्तव में आप बड़े-बड़े लोगों मोनोपोलिस्ट्स लोगों का मुंह ही ताकते रहते हैं। प्रैक्टिस में आप उस अपनी समाजवादिता को नहीं लाते हैं। आप की नीयत भले ही कितनी अच्छी क्यों न हो लेकिन जब तक उसको आप अमली रूप में न ढाले केवल नीयत से मजदूरों का लाभ होने वाला नहीं है।

यह सही बात है कि भविष्य निधि और यह कुटुम्ब योजना अपने आप में एक अच्छी योजना है लेकिन इस योजना को मजदूरों के हित के लिए कारगर ढंग से कैसे लागू किया जाएगा उस का इस विधेयक में अभाव है। खाली बिल बना देने से ही मकसद पूरा होने वाला नहीं है और इसे कारगर ढंग से लागू किए जाने के अभाव में इस बिल का भी वही हश्र होगा जोकि दूसरे इसी तरह के अन्य बनने वाले बिलों का होता है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बात की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है कि जो सरकारी संस्थान हैं उन संस्थानों पर भी प्राविडेंट फंड का बकाया है। सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है और संसद् में यह सवाल भी उठाया गया है। लेकिन उसके बाद भी उन संस्थानों से जो प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा मिलना चाहिए जो उन्हें अंशदान देना चाहिए और वह नहीं दिया जा रहा है उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। इसकी क्या गारन्टी देने जा रहे हैं। और क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं कि प्राइवेट क्षेत्र की इंडस्ट्रीज को या सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित इंडस्ट्रीज को अंशदान देना चाहिए वह अंशदान समय पर पूरा पूरा मिल सके? इतना ही नहीं आपकी प्राविडेंट फंड स्कीम का जो कानून है तो उस कानून की अवहेलना करने के लिए जो सजा देने की बात है वह सजा नहीं दी जाती है। उसमें तरह तरह की गड़बड़ पैदा की जाती हैं। घूस चलती है, बड़े अफसरों का दबाव चलता है और जैसा मैंने कहा कि जो लोग इस

कानून की अवहेलना करते हैं उनके साथ हम कड़ाई से नहीं पेश आते हैं। मेरी अपील होगी कि अगर आप कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं तो उस में ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिये कि जो लोग इन कानूनों की अवहेलना करते हैं उनकी सजा बढ़ाई जाय और कानून के मुताबिक उन्हें कड़ी सजा दी जाय। इस को अमली जामा पहनाया जाय। ऐसा होने से ही यह कानून श्रमिकों के लिए उपयोगी व लाभ दायक सिद्ध हो सकता है।

आप ने फैमिली पेंशन स्कीम लागू कर दी है वह एक सही व स्वागत योग्य चीज है। लेकिन आज देहातों में और अन्य संस्थानों में जो मजदूर लगे हुए हैं उन मजदूरों की अवस्था ऐसी है कि अगर वह बीमार पड़ जायें तो यह तो ठीक है कि उसकी दवादारू की जाएगी। दवादारू के वास्ते तो कानून बना दिया गया है लेकिन अब अगर उन बीमारों को फल या दूध की जरूरत पड़े तो वह इस में नहीं आता है। समय पर जो उसको पैसा मिलना चाहिये वह भी नहीं मिल पाता है। देखा जाता है कि दवादारू की उचित व्यवस्था न होने के कारण और फल और दूध के अभाव मे मजदूर लोग मर जाते हैं और यह प्राविडेंट फंड की स्कीम और फैमिली पेंशन स्कीम आदि कागज के पोथों में बन्द पड़ी रह जाती हैं और उनसे वास्तव में जो लाभ पहुंचना चाहिए वह नहीं पहुंच पाता है। इस लिहाज से आपको ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिए।

जहां यह फैमिली पेंशन लागू कर रहे हैं वहां यह वृद्धावस्था पेंशन स्कीम भी लागू कर दें ताकि जहां यह उनकी फैमिलीज के लोगों को मिलती रहे वहां जो श्रमिक लोग वृद्धावस्था को प्राप्त हो चुके हैं तो उन्हें कठिनाई के समय इस तरह से सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए व्यवस्था की जा सके तो अच्छा होगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस दिशा में सरकार जांच करवाये और बतलाये कि वृद्धावस्था पेंशन को लागू करने में आखिर क्या कठिनाई है? अनेक श्रमिक संगठनों ने आपके यहां इस बात के लिए मैमोरेंडम दिया है कि ओल्ड ऐज पेंशन लागू कर दी जाय तो फिर आप ने उसको क्यों नहीं लागू किया है? इस बिल के अन्दर उसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की गई है? जब आप की नीयत सही है तो फिर इसकी व्यवस्था करने में क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। नतीजा यह होता है कि वही पेबन्द लगाने वाली बात होती है। अब इस तरह से पेबन्द लगाने से अगर आप इस समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं तो वह हल नहीं हो सकती है। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इन सब चीजों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए एक कंप्रीहेंसिव बिल आप लायें। मैं चाहूंगा कि जहां पर आप यह फैमिली पेंशन स्कीम लागू कर रहे हैं वहां पर ओल्ड ऐज पेंशन की स्कीम की भी व्यवस्था इस बिल में कर दीजिये।

दूसरे इसमें जो शेयर देने की बात है जहां मजदूरों के शेयर को कम किया जाय और घटाया जाय वहां इम्प्लायर्स लोगों के शेयर को बढाया जाय ताकि आज देश में जो महगाई का जोर है उसमें मजदूरों पर अधिक बोझ न बढ़ सके। चूंकि आप आर्थिक असमानता दूर करना चाहते हैं और आज जो लोगों की आमदनी के बीच में भारी अन्तर है उस अन्तर को आप कम करना चाहते हैं तो जरूरी है कि मजदूर पर पड़ने वाले बोझ को कम किया जाय और इम्प्लायर पर बोझ को अधिक बढ़ाया जाय।

इसके साथ ही इस बात की भी कोशिश की जाय और इस बिल में ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि जो स्कीम लागू करें उनको चालू करने में मजदूरों की आवाज एफैक्टिव हो सके। उसमें मजदूर संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों की अधिक आवाज हो सके।

एक अन्य सुझाव यह है कि आप यहां से राज्य सरकारों को आदेश दें जिसके जरिये से

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आप वह स्कीम लागू करेंगे कि आज पूंजीपतियों का राज्य सरकारों पर जो दबाव पड़ता है वह उन दबावों से मुक्त हों। राज्य सरकारें उससे असर न लें और प्राविडेंट फंड या दूसरी स्कीमों के तहत जो व्यवस्था करनी है उसे ठीक और सही ढंग से लागू कर सकें।

इस बात की ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाय कि प्राविडेंट फंड के सिलसिले में जो सूद देने की बात है वह बढ़ाया जाय। फैमिली पेंशन के अन्दर उसे बढ़ाया जाय ताकि उन्हें मिलने वाले पैसे में बढ़ोत्तरी हो सके।

जब आप प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सैक्टर के संस्थानों मे इस स्कीम को लागू करने जा रहे हैं तो आपको इस ऐग्जम्प्शन लिमिट को घटाना चाहिये। मलयेशिया, घाना लंका जैसे देशो मे इतना लिबरल ऐग्जम्प्शन नही है जितना कि अपने देश में है।

ऐसे मजदूर जो कि आप की स्कीम से वंचित होने जा रहे हैं वह भी इससे लाभान्वित हो सके। यह ठीक है कि 57 लाख मजदूर इस के प्रभाव मे आयेंगे लेकिन बाकी मजदूर इसके प्रभाव मे नही आयेंगे तो उन मजदूरो के लिए आप क्या योजना बनाने जा रहे हैं इस का भी जवाब मंत्री महोदय देने की कृपा करें। जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप की ऐग्जम्प्शन लिमिट कम हो ताकि ऐसे तमाम संस्थान भी आ जाये जहां कि कम तादाद में मजदूर लगे हैं। इसके लिये मंत्री महोदय को एक कम्प्रीहैंसिव बिल लाना होगा ताकि कानून की अवहेलना करने वाले को कड़ी सजा दी जा सके। इसके साथ ही आज राज्य सरकारों पर इन पूंजीपतियों आदि का प्रभाव व दबाव पड़ता है उन दबावों से वह मुक्त हो सकें ताकि यह प्राविडेंट फंड और दूसरी स्कीमें ठीक ढंग से लागू हो सकें इसके साथ ही प्राविडेंट फंड और फैमिली पेंशन मे जो इंटरैस्ट देने की बात है उसे बढ़ाया जाए। ऐसा होने से जो आपकी नीयत है उसको आप पूर्ति कर सकेंगे और तभी जिस समाजवाद का आप ढिंढोरा पीटते हैं उसे आप सार्थक कर सकेंगे अन्यथा नहीं। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में वह चीजें स्पष्ट करें और सदन को बतलायें कि वह इस दिशा में क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राविडेंट फंड की योजना की पृष्ठभूमि में जो एक सीक्योरिटी है जो एक भविष्य मजदूर का निहित है उसको सामने रखते हुए आज तीस रोज में जो जमा करने का प्राविधान है वह तुरन्त जमा हो जाना चाहिए तुरन्त ही प्राविडेंट फंड वेजेज से काट लिया जाय और इसमें यह तीस दिन का प्राविधान न रक्खा जाय बल्कि उसको तुरन्त जमा करा दिया जाय। तुरन्त से मेरा तात्पर्य यह है कि बजाय तीस रोज के तीन रोज मे कर दिया जाय। तीस रोज के लिए इसे रखना और इस तरह से पैसे को दूसरी जगह इनवैस्ट करना इससे पैसे का अपव्यय होना संभव हो सकता है और यह सारे का सारा परपज ही डिफीट हो सकता है। जो इम्प्लायर्स मजदूर का पैसा काटते हैं उसको हज्म कर लेते हैं या मिस्ऐप्रोप्रिएट कर लेते है या उसको खा जाते हैं, उसको दबा जाते हैं या वह मजदूरों को नहीं मिलता है तो उसके लिए मैं श्री खाडिलकर से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह एक स्पेशल बिल लायें और ऐसे डिफाल्टिंग इंप्लायर्स को बतौर क्रिमिनल ट्रीट किया जाय और उसके लिये उन्हें कड़ी सजा दी जाय। उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा पनिशमेंट दिया जाए क्योंकि उसमें मजदूर के भविष्य का प्रश्न है। अगर इस तरह से नहीं किया जायेगा तो जो यह योजना है वह लड़खड़ा जायेगी। यह मजदूरों के पसीने का पैसा है, उनकी गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा है। जो लोग फैक्टरी चलाते हैं या माइन्स चलाते हैं उनको तो बार बार अवसर मिल जाता है यह बतलाने का कि

परिस्थितियों में उनके पास पैसा नहीं है। पैसा न होना दूसरी बात है, लेकिन इस तरह से पैसे की गड़बड़ी करना दूसरी बात है। अगर इस तरह पैसा इधर उधर होगा तो मजदूरों के भविष्य का क्या होगा, जब कि उनकी नौकरी छूट जाती हैं ?

मैं कहता हूँ कि इस तरह की चीजों को क्रिमीनल ट्रीट किया जाना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वह इसके लिये एक स्पेशल बिल लायें इस सदन में, जिस की तहत इसको क्रिमिनल ट्रीट करके सीरियस ऐक्शन लिया जाये। जो लोग पैसे का मिसऐप्रोप्रिएशन करते हैं उन पर फाइन तो किया ही जाये, लेकिन मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु से ऐग्री करता हूं कि केवल फाइन से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, इसमें सजा भी होनी चाहिए ताकि मालिकों को पता चल जाये कि मजदूरों के पैसे का मिसऐप्रोप्रिएशन करने का क्या फल होता है।

SHRI MAYAVAN (Chidambaram): Sir, I rise to support the Labour Provident Laws (Amendment) Bill. The Prime Minister announced before the election that Government propose to introduce a pensionary scheme for labour. The fact that the Government have introduced this Bill so quickly and promptly shows the sincerity of Government to help labour. After this Bill is enacted, if Government implements the provisions effectively, I am sure it will prove highly beneficial to the families of the employees. I heartily congratulate the minister who has brought forward this *Bill*. I think in the history of 23 years of freedom, this amendment is noteworthy in that it proposes to ameliorate the conditions of the employees.

There are already a few labour welfare schemes. They have their own drawbacks and defects. For example, there are many erring employers who do not credit their share of contribution to the provident fund. Huge amounts are in arrears for several years. This brings untold sufferings to the labourers. They are not able to get the entire amount of the PF because the employers do not pay their contribution. The PF Commissioner is under the direct control of the Central Government. There are regional Commissioners also. In spite of such a big organisation, the PF scheme is not satisfactorily organised and supervised. It should be the prime responsibility of the Government to see that the scheme works effectively. I propose that the State Governments may be given full powers to administer the scheme. The Industrial establishments are situated in the States and they may be able to have effective control on the employers provided States are given powers. The Union Government should give assistance to the State Governments for sponsoring welfare schemes for the employees.

This Bill under discussion provides for compulsory life insurance benefit upto Rs. 1000 payable to the survivors of the employees who die in service. This scheme should be implemented under the ESI scheme. I feel Rs. 1000 is too small and meagre. In these days of high prices, even a small hut cannot be constructed with this amount. I suggest that the amount may be increased to Rs. 2000. Most of the employees are illiterates or semi-literates. So also are their wives. So, the rules and regulations under the family pension scheme should be so framed as to help the family members. The wives of the labourers should not be asked to fill up innumerable forms and produce endless certificates for getting the money. The forms and procedures should be simplified and the red-tapism should be done away with. Government should ensure that the family of the employee gets assistance quickly and easily. Valluvar, our great poet, has in one of his great works. *Thirukkural* said that a help, though small, is big provided it is given at the proper time. I only wish that the sincerity of the government to help the employees may not be affected by the governmental procedures.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Sir, the object of this Bill is very limited. It is only to introduce a pension scheme and with that object the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Scheme Act is being amended. Now if one were to go through the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Scheme Act, there are

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

quite a number of lacunae, particularly in the matter of enforcing the provisions relating to collections, so much so, as pointed out by certain hon. friends on the other side, there are certain arrears which have been noted also by the National Commission on Labour. But I would submit that the arrears, though big enough, are not so staggering as is tried to be made out. Because, it would be seen from the statistics that during the period 1967—69 out of the total collection of Rs. 1,118 crores the arrear was to the tune of only Rs. 8 crores. Of course, even that arrear has got to be wiped out and stringent measures have to be taken against the defaulters. The Indian Labour Conference have proposed certain measures for that. I hope the Minister will bring forward the necessary measures to amend the Act so that there will be sufficient powers with the government to enforce the provisions so that there will be no arrears at all, particularly in the case of a measure like this.

Then, there are one or two points of principle which I wish to bring to the notice of the government. I wish more time was allotted to this so that we could have a leisurely consideration of the Bill. Unfortunately, this Bill is to replace an Ordinance and unless it is passed in this session it would lapse because six weeks would be over. I am wondering how this could be remedied.

The point I am emphasizing is this. The question of pension for labour was considered by the National Commission on Labour. This principle was accepted by the National Commission on Labour, which says in its report :

> "The evidence before us suggests that workers should be given pensionary benefits. While worker's organisations feel that it should be an additional benefit, others have favoured conversion of a part of provident fund into retirement/family pensions. We are inclined to accept the latter view. Conversion of a part of provident fund into retirement cum family pension is desirable. In cases where the rate of contribution from employers and employees is raised to 10 per cent, a portion of the contribution should be converted into pension payable to the worker, or in the event of his death, to his dependents (to be defined) upto a certain period. Pensionary benefits should be worked out on the basis of 4 per cent to start with. The remaining 16 per cent should be paid back as provident fund accumulations."

So, it is the recommendation of the National Labour Commission that nothing shall be done which may eat into what the worker may ultimately get as provident fund. But what is now being done is, with the contribution remaining what it is, a part of the provident fund is being converted into pension, so much so that in place of the 16 per cent that the worker is now entitled to get, he will in future get only 12 per cent as provident fund. In the case of life insurance also a ceiling is fixed and he will not be able to collect more than Rs. 4,000 The workers wanted the two things separately. They wanted pension in addition to the provident fund.

Alternatively, they suggested that the contribution may be raised and the additional contribution may be converted into pension scheme so that his provident fund earnings will not be affected. What the Government has done is that from out of what he is to get now as provident fund, a part is taken away and you give a label "pension" and he is asked to take it like that. To supplement that, of course, the government now agrees to plough in money which totals to the tune of Rs. 25 crores altogether.

Here also, as a trade union worker, there is a question of principle which I would like the Government to consider. The organised worker gets more. But there is another aspect which I would request the Government to consider. Rs. 25 crores is not a small amount. The industrial worker is organised. He can bargain and he can get his benefits, get these things established, and get from out of the pockets of the employer. But there is a large chunk of unemployed people, a large chunk of agricultural labour, the unorganised workers of the small scale industries. They also face this problem. Could it not be that the amount the Government is prepared to plough into it could be provided for them so that the disorganised workers, unorganised workers, who cannot bargain with their

employers may get the benefit of the social security ? Could it not further be that, as recommended by the National Labour Commission, the rates of contribution be raised and, diverting the increase as pension, it could guarantee that the workers will get the provident fund earnings which they are currently getting ? That should have been a sound principle.

What I am emphasising is that this Bill has not been sufficiently and properly considered. I am told it was considered by the Standing Labour Committee. My organisation was represented there. Other matters came up there and the discussion took place and, towards the fag end, this matter came up. Even now the scheme under the Act is not before us. We do not have the details of the scheme. The scheme was to be implemented from 1st March. Without that scheme, we will not be able to express our opinion as to what will happen about it. This is a delegated legislation. There is no provision for the scheme to come to this House again. Therefore, we are now giving sanction that the scheme may be launched out with the inherent, hidden, effect that what is now earned by the workers by way of provident fund is being diverted back. Now, the provident fund provision is something which is under statute. When you take it away, a detailed deliberation is absolutely necessary particularly because this legislation runs counter to what the workers want as per their demands before the National Labour Commission.

These are the two things I wanted to mention. I would request the Government to consider the possibility of taking a little more time for a more detailed look into the matter so that the collective will of the organised workers may not be flouted and the recommendations of the Labour Commission may not be bypassed as it has been done.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। इस बिल का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि वास्तव में इस बिल को आज से दस साल पहले आना चाहिये था। अगर ऐसा किया होता तो बहुत अच्छा होता।

सबसे पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको आपने प्राविडेंट फंड के साथ जोड़ दिया है। कुटुम्ब पेंशन बिल अगर आप अलग से लाते तो अधिक अच्छा होता। इसको आप को चाहिये था कि आप प्राविडेंट फन्ड के साथ न जोड़ते। अलग से आप रकम देते तो ज्यादा यह चीज हितकारक होती।

आपने इस बिल को कहा है कि यदि कोई मजदूर काम करते-करते मरता है तो उसके परिवार को एक हजार रुपया आप दिलायेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि आज की महंगाई को देखते हुए यह जो राशि है वह बहुत ही कम है। यह राशि तीन हजार रुपया होनी चाहिये थी।

कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों पर वह योजना लागू होती हैं। यदि वह अनायास मर जाता है कारखाने में या घर में, या काम करते-करते मरता है तो तत्काल उसके परिवार के किसी भी एक सदस्य को वहां ही काम दिलाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। यह बहुत जरूरी है। यह सभी जानते हैं कि घर को चलाने वाला अगर दुर्भाग्यवश मर जाता हैं तो घर भर पर कितना बड़ा संकट आता है, आर्थिक संकट आता हैं। जो भविष्य निधि आदि का पैसा मिलता है वह थोड़े दिन ही चल पाता है, अधिक दिन वह नहीं चल सकता है। इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि उस परिवार के एक सदस्य को चाहे कोई बड़ा लड़का हो या लड़की हो या उसकी पत्नी हो, उसे काम दिलाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

यदि कोई छटनी करता है या अपनी सर्विस पूरी करके मजदूर चला जाता है, उसका पूरा समय हो जाता हैं तो उसे आपने चार हजार रुपया देने की बात कही है। मेरा कहना यह है कि चार हजार रुपया जो आप देंगे, इस में उसका पैसा न जोड़ा जाए, उसकी जो भविष्य निधि काटी है, उसको न छोड़ा जाए। सरकार और मालिक का पैसा उसको मिले, यह मेरा सुझाव है। आज बहुत से क्षेत्र खाली पड़े

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

हैं जहां इसको लागू नहीं किया गया है, चाहे वे बीड़ी मजदूर हों या अगरबत्ती बनाने वाले मजदूर हों। मन्त्री महोदय जानते ही हैं कि बीड़ी मजदूरों की इस देश में संख्या सात लाख है और अगरबत्ती मजदूरों की संख्या ढाई लाख है। उन पर यह योजना लागू नहीं होती है। मेरा कहना यह है कि उन पर भी लागू होनी चाहिये।

और भी बहुत से छोटे-छोटे उद्योग हैं, जिन पर यह लागू नहीं होती है। वहां भी लागू होनी चाहिए। एक दुकान पर जहां एक मजदूर काम करता है और उसमें मजदूरी करते-करते उसकी उम्र बीत जाती है, उसको भी इस योजना से लाभ मिलना चाहिये। किसी पर यह लागू नहीं है।

ग्रेचुटी का मसला बहुत उलझा हुआ मसला है। आपने कानून नहीं बनाया है कि सभी मजदूरों को इसका लाभ मिले। जब मालिकों को निकालना होता है किसी मजदूर को या मजदूरों को कम करना होता है उनकी छंटनी करनी होती है, तो वे बड़ी आसानी से कर देते हैं। किसी मजदूर को निकालना होता है तो उस को पैसे का लालच दे कर निकाल दिया जाता है। ऐसा कानून आप बनाएं ताकि चाहे उसको निकाला जाए या वह स्वयं जाए उसे ग्रेचुटी मिले और हर कीमत पर इसको दिलाने की व्यवस्था हो।

किसी मजदूर को किसी भी कारण वश निकाला जाय किसी उद्योग में से जब तक उस को काम न मिले, तब तक के लिए उसे बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया जाना चाहिये। यह उसका हक होना चाहिये। किसी कारण से भी अगर मालिक उसको निकाल देता है तो अगर उसे दो, चार या पांच दस साल तक भी अगर बेरोजगार रहना पड़े तो उसकी जैसी दयनीय स्थिति हो जाती है, उसका अनुमान आप लगा सकते हैं। अगर उसको कानून के विरुद्ध जाकर निकाला जाता है तो भी यह मुकदमा जब तक नहीं सकता है, कोर्ट में जा नहीं सकता है। इस वास्ते जब तक दूसरा काम उसको न मिले तब तक उसे पैसा मिलता रहे, ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था सरकार करे। उसकी रोजी चलती रहे, इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

पेंशन, ग्रेचुटी, भविष्य निधि, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना आदि योजनाओं में आपस में तालमेल नहीं है। ये अलग-अलग योजनायें हैं। बिल्कुल समान योजना आप बनाइये और इनका आपस में तालमेल बिठाइये ताकि इन सभी योजनाओं का समान रूप से सब को लाभ मिल सके।

जहां तक प्राविडेंट फांड योजना का संबंध है, इसका मुझे भी थोड़ा सा अनुभव है। मैंने भी मजदूर के तौर पर काम किया है, मजदूर बनकर काम करने का मुझे भी अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है। अपना प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा जमा कराना तो दूर रहा मजदूर जो पैसा देता है, उसका उपयोग भी मालिक अपना उद्योग बढ़ाने के लिए, अपना बिजिनेस बढ़ाने के लिए कर लेते हैं। उसके वेतन में से काटा हुआ पैसा भी जमा नहीं कराया जाता है। जब इसके बारे में प्रश्न किये जाते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि केस चल रहे हैं। देखा गया है कि जिनके ऊपर तीन-तीन करोड़ और आठ-आठ करोड़ रुपया बकाया होता है और उनके खिलाफ केस चलाए जाते हैं तो उनको जो सजा होती है वह एक हजार रुपया जुर्माने की होती है। यह सजा बहुत कम है। कड़ी सजा की आप व्यवस्था करें। सख्त कानून बनाएं ताकि उद्योगपतियों को पता चले कि अगर मजदूरों द्वारा जमा किया गया पैसा उन्होंने इस्तेमाल किया तो उन को तगड़ी सजा मिलेगी। वैसी अवस्था में ज्यादा देर तक वे इस राशि को अपने पास नहीं रखेंगे और अपने हिस्से का पैसा भी जमा करवाते रहेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में पांडे जी ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

तीन दिन में उनको बाध्य किया जाना चाहिये कि वे जमा करा दें ताकि मजदूरों को इस लाभ से वंचित न रहना पड़े।

मजदूर चाहते हैं कि शादी ब्याह के संबंध में, मकान बनाने के लिए उनको आसानी से पैसा मिल जाया करे। आप जानते ही हैं कि मजदूर क्षेत्रों में मकानों की बहुत तंगी होती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मकान बनाने के लिए जो पैसा दिया जाता है और उसके जो नियम हैं, उनको ढीला किया जाए ताकि लोग अधिक संख्या में मकान बना सकें और इस सुविधा का लाभ उठा सकें। इसके लिए पैसे लेने में उनको किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये।

मैंने जो सुझाव दिए है, मैं आशा करता हूं कि इसको स्वीकार किया जायेगा और इन पर अमल किया जाएगा।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ एक बात की तरफ गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। मुझे ऐसे केसिज मालूम है कि मजदूर तीस साल से प्राविडेंट फंड दे रहे है। तीस साल पहले पन्द्रह रुपये में एक थैली चावल मिलता था। उस जमाने में उन्होंने प्राविडेंट फंड में पन्द्रह रुपये दिये। आज उस रकम को दुगना करके और उसके साथ सूद मिला कर करीब 40,45 रुपये उनको दिए जा रहे हैं, जब कि चावल की थैली की कीमत 100 रुपये है। जब रुपये की वैल्यु दिन-ब-दिन घट रही है, तो मजदूर को जो पैसा दिया जाये, वह मौजूदा परचेजिंग वैल्यु के हिसाब से दिया जाये। जब वे रिटायर होते हैं, तब उन को वह रकम दी जानी चाहिए वरना उनको एम्पलायर्ज से गुड मनी के स्थान पर बैड मनी मिलती है।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am happy that the measure has been welcomed by almost all sections of the House. At the same time they have pointed out and correctly pointed out, certain deficiencies regarding the administration of the Provident Fund and they have pleaded for more stringent punishments.

As I have said earlier while making my observations here,—the important feature of the scheme is to provide participation by the Central Government in the provision of social security benefits to the industrial employees. This is the beginning.

After listening to all sides of the House, I feel that we will have to come forward with a measure removing all these defects.

Some facts were mentioned and I would like to give certain correct figures. For example, one hon. Member said that the arears of Employees' Provident Fund are Rs. 17 crores. Actually about Rs. 15 crores are arrears out of the total collection of Rs. 1,754 crores. It is hardly one per cent. But, of course, we must take note of these arrears and we must see that arrears are not allowed to mount up like this.

Then, some suggestions were made quoting the recommendations of the National Labour Commission. The National Labour Commission has recommended the enhancement of the rate of Provident Fund Contributions from 8 to 10 per cent and to utilise the increase in financial new benefits like pension and unemployment insurance.

Their recommendations, I would like to assure the House, are under our consideration.

Certain other suggestions were made. For instance, Mr. Kachwai suggested that we must try to extend this Scheme even to the Beedi workers. Mr. Basu suggested that circus workers should also be covered. All these suggestions would be kept in view. As I said earlier, this Scheme already come into force from the 1st of March, but so far as the Employees' Provident Fund Act is concerned, to which almost all hon. Members referred, I can assure the House that the Government is also very much concerned not only about the steps to be taken for prompt recovery of the dues from the employers but also about the bringing down of the arrears.

My friend, Mr. Pandey suggested that the contributions should be collected before the 3rd. It is a good suggestion. We are ourselves thinking of making suitable amendments, not only to make the recoveries prompt, but also to make punishments in case of defaults, more stringent.

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

This point was stressed by almost all the Members, and I would like to give this assurance on that point that when we come forward with a comprehensive measure, keeping in view all the suggestions ; I shall certainly take note of it. All the other suggestions that have been made by Members will certainly be kept in view, when I come forward with a comprehensive legislation.

As regards the circus workers, I know their difficulties, and Shri A. K. Gopalan has made a reference to them. We shall give serious thought to the question how we could accommodate them in the new scheme of provident fund, and I may assure him this much on this occasion.

I would like to assure the House that this Bill which extends social security measures where Government not only participate but make a substantial contribution will be further extended in times to come.

With these words, I would like to commend this Bill to the House.

There is one amendment, on which I would like to say something. As you are aware, this Bill seeks to replace an ordinance that was promulgated to give effect to the scheme. At this juncture, it is not advisable to refer this Bill to a Select Committee, nor would we be able to finish the deliberations, because the House is adjourning today. So, we must get through this Bill and get the sanction of the House today so that we shall get it through in the other House tomorrow. Therefore, I am unable to accept the amendment for referring this Bill to a Select Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put Shri R. N. Sharma's amendment to vote.

SHRI R. N. SHARMA : Has it been moved ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has moved it.

SHRI R. N. SHARMA : I have not been given formal permission to move it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At the time when the Minister finished his speech, I had asked the hon. Member whether he was moving it and he said 'Yes'.

SHRI R. N. SHARMA : You only asked me whether I wanted to move it and I said 'Yes'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can withdraw it by leave of the House if he wants.

SHRI R. N. SHARMA : I want to make a statement before it is disposed of.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me explain to him the procedure. He is a new Member. The procedure is that soon after the hon. Minister moves his motion for consideration, the amendments to the motion for consideration are moved. I asked the hon. Member whether he was moving it and he said 'Yes'. It is not necessary that because he has tabled an amendment and he is moving it, therefore he should make a speech. It is not necessary. That is the procedure. Let him not argue. Let him be educated about this.

SHRI R. N. SHARMA : I must be allowed to say something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not permissible at this stage. The hon. Member is a new Member, and let him learn the procedure. After the speeches have been made and the hon. Minister has replied, no more speeches are permissible. Let the hon. Member kindly note the procedure and let him learn it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : He should have been given a chance before the Minister was called.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But he never asked for any chance. I shall now put the amendment of Shri R. N. Sharma to the vote of the House. The question is :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, and the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 17 members, namely :
>
> 1. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad

2. Shri K. Balakrishna
3. Shri Madhu Dandavate
4. Shri Varkey Georage
5. Shri M. M. Joseph
6. Shri R. K. Khadilkar
7. Shri Raja Kulkarni
8. Shri G. S. Melkote
9. Shri Jagannath Mishra
10. Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai
11. Mohd. Jamilur Rahman
12. Shri C. M. Stephen
13. Shri Tulmohan Ram
14. Shri Vayalar Ravi
15. Shri R. P. Yadav
16. Shri Devnandan Prasad Yadava ; and
17. Shri Ram Narain Sharma

with instructions to report by the 15th May, 1971."

The motion wae negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, and the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up the clauses.

Clause 2 (*Amendment of long title*)

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move :

Page 1, lines 7 and 8 and wherever it occurs in the Bill, *after* 'a Family Pension Scheme' *insert* 'and Old Age Pension Scheme'. (3)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 1, lines 7 and 8 and wherever it occurs in the Bill, *after* 'a Family Pension Scheme' *insert* 'and Old Age Pension Scheme'. (3)

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Claues 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 8 (*Insertion of new sections 3E and 3F*)

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 18,—*after* "may be" *insert*—"but within two months" (4)

Page 2, line 20,—*add* at the end—"who has reached a level of living wage" (5)

Page 2, lines 38 and 39,—

for "as may be determined by it"

substitute "equal to one and a half times the sums contributed by the employers and Government". (6)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put these amendments to vote.

Amendments Nos. 4 to 6 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 and 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 11 (*Insertion of new Second Schedule*)

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 26,—

for "five and a half"

substitute—"ten" (7)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put this amendment to vote.

Amendment No. 7 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 18 (*Insertion of new Sections 6A and 6B*)

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR . I beg to move :

Page, 5,—

for lines 13 and 14,—*substitute*—

"(3) Family Pension and Old Age Pension Scheme funds shall vest in and be admmistered by such Boards as have at least half the members representing labour". (8)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I shall now put this amendment to vote.

Amendment No. 8 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is ·

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 19 to 32 were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR I move

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved ·

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा · उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल जो फेमिली पेंशन स्कीम का है यह दो प्राविडेंटफंड ऐक्ट्स को अमेंड करता है। मैं सरकार को सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि अगर तीनों के लिए एक ही बिल हो बजाय दो ऐक्ट्स को एक बिल से अमेंड करने के, जोकि अगले सेशन में सरकार रखे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा क्योंकि इस तरह तीन बिलों के अन्दर मजदूर फंसे रह जायेंगे। ऐसे सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया है कि रिकवरी के लिए सरकार सख्त कानून का प्रावधान करने का विचार रखती है। लेकिन यह दोनों जो ट्रस्ट बोर्ड हैं कोल माइन्स प्राविडेंट फंड के और सैन्ट्रल प्राविडेंट फंड बोर्ड के इन दोनों ट्रस्ट बोर्ड्स ने समय-समय पर इस रिकवरी के प्रोसीजर को बहुत ही रिट्रेंजेंट बनाने के लिए सिफारिश की है और वह सारी सिफारिशें अभी भी सरकार की नजर के अन्दर ही हैं। तो जब यह वक्त आया था जबकि प्राविडेंट फंड की दोनो स्कीमो को अलग कर रहे थे और यह ऐसा बना रहे थे तो ऐसी हालत मे उसको उन्हे रखना चाहिए था।

सरकार ने जो अभी फिगर दी वह एक ही के सम्बन्ध मे दी है—एम्प्लाईज प्राविडेंट फंड के सम्बन्ध मे। लेकिन दूसरा जो कोल माइन्स प्राविडेंट फंड है उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई फिगर नही दी। मैं बतलाना चाहता हू कि जहा उनके पास केवल 100 करोड़ की वसूली है वहाँ पर बकाया 20 करोड़ है। 100 करोड मे से 20 करोड़ कोल प्राविडेंट फंड का बकाया है। अभी जो बताया गया वह एम्प्लाईज प्राविडेंट फंड के सम्बन्ध में बताया गया जिस में 55 लाख वर्कर है और यह सिर्फ उन वर्करों की बात है जो सिर्फ चार लाख हैं। इस चार लाख मे भी यह जगलरी इस तरह से चलती है कि 29 परसेन्ट ही अभी तक प्राविडेंट फंड के मेम्बर हैं सब के सब लोग प्राविडेंट फंड के मेम्बर नहीं हो पाते। इसलिए यह जो स्कीम लागू होने जा रही है उन्ही दोनो ट्रस्ट बोर्ड्स के ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी दी जा रही है और उस ट्रस्ट बोर्ड के ऊपर ऐसे-ऐसे डिफाल्टर्स भी बैठते हैं जिन के ऊपर करोड़ों रुपया बाकी रहता है। तो जो खुद डिफाल्टर है वह वसूली के लिए क्या प्रयत्न कर सकता है? तो ऐसे डिफाल्टर लोगों को कानून में उपबन्ध रखकर रोकना चाहिए कि वह किसी भी तरह से ट्रस्ट बोर्ड में न बैठ पावें और ट्रस्ट बोर्ड पर हावी न होने पावे। मैं आप को बताऊं ऐसे-ऐसे एम्प्लायर कोल बोर्ड में हैं जिनके पास इतनी पूंजी भी

नहीं है जितना कि प्राविडेंट फंड का उनका बकाया है। पांडे जी ने बताया कि 30 दिन में देने की बात हैं। यहां तो तीन वर्ष, चार वर्ष, 6 वर्ष तक भी लोगों ने नहीं दिया है और 6-6, 7-7 वर्ष तक एम्प्लाईज का कन्ट्रीब्यूशन, एम्प्लायर्स का कन्ट्रीब्यूशन कम्पनी के खजाने में पड़ा हुआ है। वह उसका एन्टेरेस्ट तक नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। उसके इन्टेरेस्ट से ही वह उसका बिजनेस चलाते है। अगर उस कोलियरी को नीलाम किया जाय तो जितना रुपया उनके ऊपर बकाया है उतना रुपया रिकवरी से वसूल नही होगा। मैं तो नाम बतलाने के लिए तैयार हूँ। बर्ड कम्पनी है जिस के ऊपर 1 करोड़ रुपया बाकी है प्राविडेंट फंड का कोल माइन्स का। इक्विटेबल कोल माइन्स है जिस के ऊपर 1 करोड़ रुपया बाकी है। कर्मचन्द थापर की कम्पनी हैं और कर्नल मारीसन की कम्पनी है, उस के ऊपर एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक बाकी है। इन सब पर इस तरह करोड़ों रुपये बाकी हैं। माननीय सदस्यों को खबर नहीं है लेकिन 20 करोड़ से अधिक रुपये बाकी हैं। 100 करोड़ में से 20 करोड़, 20 परसेंट इन्हीं के खजाने में पड़ा हुआ है और मजदूरों को दरवाजे दरवाजे भटकना पड़ता हैं। उनकी जो लगाई हुई मजदूरी है उससे भी वह फायदा नहीं उठा पाते हैं। जब नेशनल कमीशन आफ लेबर ने रेकमेंड किया कि 8 परसेंट से 10 परसेंट किया जाय और सवा 6 परसेंट से आठ परसेंट कन्ट्रीब्यूशन किया जाए, उसके बाद यह सारी स्कीम हो तो उस की सिफारिश को मद्देनजर रखते हुए सरकार को यह नया कन्ट्रीब्यूशन लेना चाहिए न कि उसी में से डाइवर्ट करके लेना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ इन बातों की ओर ध्यान दिलाते हुए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : At present the provident fund money can be kept in current account, but I would like to have a clarification whether it can also be kept as a fixed deposit in banks, particularly the nationalised banks, for a longer period, as I think it will be in the interests of the workers to get a higher rate of interest on the amount by way of fixed deposit.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are a lot of things to be done today ; the Private Members' business is coming up at the end.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore) : I want only one clarification. Sometime back on the floor of the House he said that they were going to bring in a single piece of legislation by which the ESI contribution and the provident fund contribution could be recovered together. I want to know why there is delay in the matter and when it will come before us.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल एक बात मन्त्री महोदय के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं—प्रावीडेन्ट फण्ड के जो रीजनल या सेंट्रल आफिस हैं, वहां बड़े बड़े अफसरान हैं, जहां आप मजदूरों को कुछ सहूलियतें देना चाहते हैं, वहां उन अधिकारियों का वहां जो काम करने वाले मजदूर या कर्मचारी हैं, उनके साथ जिस तरह का व्यवहार होता है, आपको मालूम है। उन कर्मचारियों ने अपनी डिमाण्ड्स का 9 प्वाइन्ट का एक चार्टर दिया था, इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने एजीटेशन भी किया है और आगे भी करना चाहते हैं। मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उनकी तरफ आप का ध्यान जायेगा या नहीं, ताकि वहां का काम ठीक से हो और मजदूरों को जिन को प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड लेना है, उनको ठीक से मिला करे। इस के लिए जरूरी है कि इन आफिसों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को सन्तुष्ट रखा जाय, उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जाये। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि उनकी तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। अगर आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया तो आने वाले दिनों में एक बड़ा तूफान उनके बीच में होने वाला है, जिससे बचने के लिए जरूरी है कि

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

आप उन की बातों की तरफ ध्यान दें और उन की जायज बातों को मानें ।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have already stated that we are thinking of bringing forward a new measure to rectify the deficiencies noticed in the working of the present Act. We shall also keep the suggestions made by my hon. friend, Mr. Damani.

There is a factual correction I want to make about figures of arrears. At the end of 1968-69 in the coal mines provident fund the amount of arrears was Rs. 4.7 crores and that comes to about 5.5 per cent. That is the only correction I wanted to make.

As I said before I shall bring forward a new comprehensive measure so that this scheme could be improved All the suggestions made here would be kept in view while bringing that Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.53 hrs.

RE : BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Before you take up the next business, may I invite your attention to the list of business for today. The Private Member's business is relegated to the very end. The practice has been that at 3 p. m. or 3-30 p. m. the business of Private Members is taken up. Now this is a serious departure from past practice and sets a bad precedent. You should first take up Private Members' business and after giving them 2½ hours, if there is time available ; if there are Members available, then Government business might be taken up. Once a week the private Members' business gets 2½ hours, and if that is also taken up by the Government work what are we to do ? You cannot make inroads in the time of private Members' business like this. Therefore, I suggest that at 4 p.m. or 4-30 p.m. we must take up private business, and after discussing the private members' bills or resolutions for 2½ hours, you can take up Government business.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappali) : In addition to that there is to be a debate on a motion under rule 193. What will happen to that ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Well, I can very well appreciate the feelings of hon. Members, but there is nothing in the rules to say that Private Members' Business must be taken up at a particular time. All that the rule says is that the last two and a half hours of the sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of Private Members' Business. Therefore, that is the practice. But though today is the last day, as lot of work is there, I think it would be taken up as soon as we are able to dispose of Government business. Let us try to dispose of the business on hand as quickly as possible and then take up Private Members' Business.

15.56 hrs.

STATE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPTT. OF ELECTRONICS, DEPTT. OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPTT. OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, I move* :

"That the Bill to amend the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970, be taken into consideration".

This is a small Bill which seeks to replace the ordinance promulgated on the 5th January, 1971. When this House passed the State of Himachal Pradesh Bill in December last, we had proceeded on the assumption that the fourth Lok Sabha would be dissolved after the new State of Himachal Pradesh would come into existence. Accordingly we had provided that six Members to the Lok

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Sabha elected from the union territory of Himachal Pradesh should continue to represent the new State till the dissolution of the fourth Lok Sabha. We had also provided that these Members be associated with the Election Commission in delimiting the Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in the new State. Subsequent developments, however, belied this assumption, and we had to go in for a general election to the Lok Sabha immediately after passing of the Bill. Parliamentary constituencies had to be delimited before the election. The law had, therefore, to be changed to provide for the six persons who were Members of the dissolved Lok Sabha being associated with the Election Commission for delimiting Parliamentary constituencies. The delimitation of Assembly constituencies was to take place after the general election to the Lok Sabha. Hence we provided for the Members from Himachal Pradesh elected to the fifth Lok Sabha being associated with this work. The ordinance which was issued sought to achieve this object. This Bill merely replaces the ordinance.

Sir, I move.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश को राज्य का दर्जा देने के लिए सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य संशोधन विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं। साथ ही साथ माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि और भी कुछ ऐसे केन्द्र प्रशासित प्रदेश हैं, उनके बारे में शासन ने क्या निर्णय लिया है ? हम चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, गोवा आदि राज्यों के बारे में केन्द्र शासन इसी प्रकार का शीघ्र से शीघ्र फैसला करे जिससे वहाँ के लोगों को भी राज्य का दर्जा प्राप्त होने के साथ ही साथ अन्य अधिकार एवं सुविधायें प्राप्त हो सकें।

हिमाचल प्रदेश अब तक केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश रहा है, चूंकि अब इस बिल के माध्यम से वह एक राज्य के रूप में आ जायेगा, ऐसी स्थिति में वहां पर केन्द्र शासन को एक बात विशेष रूप से ध्यान में रखने की जरूरत है। वह यह है कि जब हिमाचल प्रदेश केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश था, तब वहां के कर्मचारियों को उन की मंहगाई भत्ता और वेतन केन्द्र के कर्मचारियों से अधिक मिलता था। चूंकि हिमाचल प्रदेश अब पूर्ण राज्य बन गया है, उसका अपना अस्तित्व बन गया है ऐसी स्थिति में वहां के कर्मचारियों को पहले जो मंहगाई भत्ता एवं वेतन मिलता था, उसमें किसी प्रकार की कमी न हो आशा है शासन इस बात का विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम चाहते हैं कि केन्द्र शासित राज्यों को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा देने में एक ऐसी प्रणाली केन्द्र को लागू करनी चाहिये, जिससे अन्य राज्यों को जब उन्हें हम पूरे राज्य का दर्जा दें तो उसका ध्यान रखा जाय। इससे लाभ यह होगा कि राज्यों का निर्माण करते समय एक रूपता आयेगी और शासन के सामने जो कठिनाइयां आती है, उससे शासन को छुटकारा मिलेगा।

16.00 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली को राज्य का दर्जा अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। आज की परिस्थितियों में यह बात जरूरी हो गई है कि दिल्ली को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाय। दिल्ली के नागरिकों की अपनी एक विशेष समस्या है और उसको दूर करना शासन का परम कर्त्तव्य है। खुशी की बात है कि इंदिरा जी की कांग्रेस के लोग दिल्ली की सातों सीटों पर विजयी हुए हैं। इंदिरा जी की कांग्रेस ने वोट मांगते समय दिल्ली की जनता को आश्वासन दिया था कि यदि यहां से कांग्रेस सातों सीटों पर विजयी रही तो दिल्ली को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दिया जायेगा। आज मैं उस बात को याद दिलाते हुए सत्तारूढ दल के मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपके दल ने जनता को जो आश्वासन दिया है, उस को आप पूरा करें अन्यथा दिल्ली की जनता जन आन्दोलन के लिए मजबूर हो जायेगी और

[श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा]

फिर स्थान स्थान पर आन्दोलन होने पर यहां कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्यायें उत्पन्न हो जायेंगी।

एक बात मैं और निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। अभी तक देखने में आया है कि जितने भी नये राज्यों का निर्माण किया गया है उनके निर्माण में राजनीतिक कारणों को अधिक महत्व दिया गया है बजाये इसके कि उन राज्यों की अपनी समस्याओं पर ध्यान दिया जाता। इस लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी कभी आप किसी राज्य का निर्माण करने की बात करें तो आपको इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये कि उस राज्य की आर्थिक स्थिति कैसी है, भौगोलिक स्थिति कैसी है और वहां उद्योग धंधों के क्या चांसेज हैं। ऐसी सभी बातों पर आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और साथ ही साथ यह भी देखना चाहिए कि वहां के लोगों जैसे हरिजन, आदिवासी, व्यापारी बंधु आदि की क्या समस्यायें हैं। यदि इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रख कर किसी राज्य का निर्माण किया जायेगा तो उसमें सफलता मिलेगी अन्यथा यदि पोलिटिकल प्रेशर्स के कारण आप राज्यों का निर्माण करेंगे तो राज्य तो अधिक होते जायेंगे और नई-नई समस्यायें पैदा होंगी। तेलंगाना वाले नये राज्य की मांग कर रहे हैं, डी०एम०के० वाले बंगला देश की दुहाई देकर अलग राज्य की बात करते हैं, इस प्रकार की तमाम समस्यायें आपके सामने आयेंगी।

अन्त में मैं एक बार पुनः याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सरकार दिल्ली की समस्याओं को नजरन्दाज न करे, दिल्ली के लोगों ने आप के दल को पूरा-पूरा सहयोग दिया है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री प्रताप सिंह (शिमला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल सदन के सामने विचाराधीन है उसको राष्ट्रपति जी आर्डिनेंस के द्वारा 5 जनवरी, 1971 को अमल में लाये थे और वह एक बहुत अच्छा कदम था। असल में धारा 8 और 9 में यह दर्ज था, कि स्टेट बनने से पहले जो 6 मेम्बर लोक सभा में नुमाइंदगी करते हैं वे चौथी लोक सभा की अवधि तक मेम्बर बने रहेंगे। इसी तरह से धारा 17 (2) (ए) में तयशुदा बात थी कि वे मेम्बर डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन के असोशिएटेड मेम्बर होंगे। लेकिन अचानक हालात में तब्दीली आई और निर्धारित समय से पहले ही लोक सभा भंग करनी पड़ी। इस प्रकार जो प्रोटेक्शन धारा 8 और 9 तथा 17 (2) (ए) में दी गई थी वह अमल में लाई नहीं जा सकती थी क्योंकि लोक सभा भंग हो जाने के बाद उसूलन हिमाचल प्रदेश के 6 मेम्बरों की बजाये 4 मेम्बर मुन्तखिब होने थे। उस बात की पूर्ति के लिये प्रेसीडेन्ट महोदय ने आर्डिनेंस निकाला और वही बिल के रूप में हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एलेक्शन कमीशन को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि इस थोड़े से समय में उसने बहुत ठीक तरह से पार्लिमेंट्री कांस्टीटुएंसीज का बाईफर्केशन किया जिसमें किसी को भी कोई शिकायत करने का मौका नहीं मिला। आगे चल कर असेम्बली कांस्टीटुएन्सीज भी बजाये 60 के 63 होनी हैं। इस लिये अब यह लाजमी हो जाता है कि एलेक्शन कमीशन इस कार्य को बहुत जल्दी अपने हाथ में ले क्योंकि आगामी चुनावों में अब केवल 10 महीने ही रह गये हैं। इसीलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि एलेक्शन कमीशन बहुत जल्दी इस कार्य को अपने हाथ में ले ताकि पार्टियों को और वहां के नुमाइंदों को पूरा पूरा मौका मिल सके जो कि पहली दफा नहीं मिल सका कि लोग अपने ख्यालात और सुझाव कमीशन के सामने रख सकते और कमीशन ठीक ढंग से लागू कर सकता। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि अब इसमें जरा भी देरी नहीं होनी चाहिए ताकि किसी को शिकायत का मौका न मिल सके।

मुझे एक बात और निवेदन करनी है। इस चुनाव में एलेक्टोरल रोल्ज में बहुत खराबियां थी जैसे कि किसी मुर्दा आदमी को तो जिन्दा दिखा दिया गया और जिन्दा आदमी को मुर्दा दिखा दिया गया और बहुत सारे कुन्बे तो साफ ही हो गए। तो इस किस्म की बहुत सारी गड़बड़ियां हुई और उसका कारण यह था कि एलेक्टोरल रोल्ज बहुत पुराने बने हुए हैं जिस में कि पटवारियों ने घर पर या दफ्तर में बैठ कर खानापुरी कर दी।...(व्यवधान)...इसी प्रकार से उसमें बहुत से आल्ट्रेशंस और एडीशस भी किये गये हैं। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव हैं कि आगामी चुनावों से पहले एलेक्टोलर रोल में तब्दीलियां की जायें। उसको बनाने का सबसे अच्छा आधार पंचायतें हो सकती हैं क्योंकि पंचायतों के पास पूरे रिकार्ड मौजूद हैं। पंचायतें छोटी छोटी होती हैं इस लिये पंचायतों के आधार पर ही एलेक्टोलर रोल बनें और नये सिरे से उनको बनाया जाये ताकि नये चुनाव में किसी को कोई शिकायत या दिक्कत न हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यावाद देता हूं और इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ।

SHRI NARAIN CHAND (Hamirpur) : Sir, I rise to congratulate the Central Government for granting full statehood to the State of Himachal Pradesh. But may I bring to the notice of the House that though the State of Himachal Pradesh has come to stay, it is not complete at all in the sense that many of the hilly areas, which are linguistically akin to Himachal Pradesh and Kangra are not at present in Himachal Predesh ? There has been a reference here that the Central Government is thinking of appointing a boundary commission to settle the linguistic dispute among Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana. I would request the Central Government that justice should be done to Himachal Pradesh so that Himachal Pradesh can be completed in shape and size and Kalka, Nangal, Mukerian and Pathankot some of which were formerly parts of Kangra District should be merged with Himachal Pradesh.

Then I want to bring to your notice some of the urgent problems we are facing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This Bill is very limited in its scope. It relates only to the delimitation of constituencies. There would be other occasions with the hon. Member can present his problems.

SHRI NARAIN CHAND : I want this dispute to be settled for all time to come so that we are not pulled down by economic problems which are at present arising on account of the left-out areas. Now the railway line stops a few miles away at Nangal and so also in Pathankot, with the result that there are no broad-guage railway lines in Himachal Pradesh. For the present the railway line should be extended to Una and finally Nangal and other rail heads should form part of Himachal Pradesh so that both economic and linguistic problems could be solved.

Then there is a great demand for a sainik school in Himachal Pradesh because it is a defence area. It is an urgent need of the hour.

Finally, I welcome the Bill and wish prosperity to my State. I also congratulate the Central Government and the Members of Parliament who were here in the past and who were not here now, for their co-operation and good-wishes to us.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, as you mentioned more than once, the object of this Bill is very limited. It is not a Bill which is creating the State of Himachal Pradesh. Many hon. Members will remember with great joy that we have passed that Bill during the life of the last Parliament. The limited object of this Bill has been spelt out in my opening speech and in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. My hon. friend, Shri Pratap Singh, has also referred to the object of the Bill. I need not repeat them.

During the course of the debate a few matters were raised which did not fall within the purview of the Bill. Sir, if you will permit me, I shall say just a few words about them. Firstly, there was a reference to some other territories like Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya. We are considering that question and we have often come be-

[Shri K. C. Pant]

fore the House and explained that we shall have to take a co-ordinated and integrated view of the needs of security and development of the whole of the north-eastern region of this country.

Certain proposals have been formulated and these are under consideration. After that, we shall naturally becoming before this House with necessary legislation.

So far as Delhi is concerned, I need not repeat the argument. We have had many debates in this House. But I would accept the advice of my hon. friend in one respect when he said that we should not yield to political pressure in the matter of creation of new States and that we should take into account factors like economic viability, population and so on. He referred to the fact that if for Delhi no Statehood is granted, then there will be an agitation and the law and order problem will deteriorate. I am taking his advice and I can tell him that such threats will not make us change our mind.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Friendly warning.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Even friendly pressures will not be taken into account.

श्री फूलचंद वर्मा : चुनाव के समय जो वायदे किये थे वह याद दिलाना चाहते हैं।

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not think my hon. friend is right in saying that we made any such electoral promise. In fact, I have had occasion to come before this House several times in the past to say that Delhi will not be made a State. I do not think that is quite correct. But if he has heard it from somebody, I am willing to listen to him and if he lets me know about it, I will enquire from my party why they had said so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments at all. So, I put all the clauses together.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 4 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill,"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.13 hrs.

MOTION *RE.* CONDUCT OF MEMBER DURING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : I beg to move :

"That this House strongly disapproves of the conduct of Shri Ram Deo Singh who created obstruction and showed disrespect to the President on the solemn occasion of his Address to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together under article 87 of the Constitution on the 23rd March, 1971 and condemns his undesirable, undignified and unbecoming behaviour."

Sir, I am not very happy when I bring this Motion before the House for the simple reason that the hon. colleague is an hon. Member of this House and I also know that he is a new Member of this House. But at the same time, it is my duty to point out and bring to the notice of this House the misbehaviour of the hon. Member on the 23rd March when the President was addressing both the Houses of Parliament in a joint session which met in the Central Hall of this Parliament House.

On that day, the President was discharging his constitutional responsibility.

He was making his Address to both the Houses of Parliament under article 87 of the Constitution. At that time, it was a solemn and significant occasion for more than one reason that, that was the first time when both the Houses of Parliament met after the recent mid-term poll. In the last mid-term poll, the people of India again re-affirmed their faith in the Parliamentary democracy.

By doing that they have also placed a great deal of responsibility on the hon. Members who have been elected in the last General Elections. So, it is the duty of the hon. Members to bring forward the grievances of the people of India as a whole and particularly, the people of their constituencies. The people of India also expect from the hon. Members to conduct their business in an orderly manner when they meet in this Chamber as Members of the Lok Sabha or in the other Chamber as Members of the Rajya Sabha or when both Houses meet in a joint session.

On that day, the hon. Member rose and interrupted the President while he was delivering his Address. He did that I was present on that occasion, under the leadership of an hon. Member of the other House, Shri Raj Narain.

Although the hon. Member is new to this House, I am quite aware and also I am confident that he was also aware, that he was doing all that under instructions from leader, Shri Raj Narain, who is a Member of the other House.

When I bring this motion before this hon. House, I am quite aware that the hon. Member is also aware of the repercussions which he will have to face for his misbehaviour on that day because Shri Raj Narain told him what happened on a previous occasion when Members of his own Party were reprimanded by this House. I would only like to say one thing nd I will not take much time of the House because on a previous occasion this kind of motion has already been discussed very thoroughly. In 1963 a Committee was appointed and the Committee made certain recommendations, and on the recommendations of that Committee again in 1966 a similar motion was discussed in this House. I would only say that the time has come when we, who represent the people of India here, are called upon to set an example in our behaviour whether in this House or in the other House or when we meet in a joint session. Therefore, I would commend to this hon. House that this House may take a serious note of the misbehaviour by the hon. Member on that day when the President was addressing both the Houses of Parliament in a joint session.

Although it is not provided in the recommendations which were made by the Committee in 1963 as to what kind of punishment according to the Rules should be given, it is always left open to the House and I would only appeal to this House that keeping in view the seriousness of the matter and keeping in view the deliberate interruptions and obstructions made by the hon. Member that day, this House may take a serious note and decide what punishment should be given to this hon. Member.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) : I very strongly oppose the motion, Sir.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : I have given notice of an amendment.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli) : On a point of order, Sir, I am not now commenting on the incident or on the merits of the resolution, but whether the resolution is permissible in this House in this form is my question. The joint session Address of the President is no doubt a constitutional obligation on the President to address openly both Houses, but it is not a session of this House. So, is this House competent to take action for an incident that took place in the joint session ? That is why, you will appreciate, even the President's Address will have to be tabled in this House. Then only it forms part of the proceedings of this House. That is why that joint session is not part of the proceedings of this House and that incident cannot be a part of the proceedings of this House. I want to know whether this House is competent to take action on an incident which took place somewhere else...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, order please. Now, in the first place, the Motion was given due notice of. It was considered and it was accepted by the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Speaker. Secondly, it has been notified. As you know, the Central Hall is within the jurisdiction of Hon. Speaker. Anything that happens in the Central Hall comes within the jurisdiction of this House. Therefore, this motion is in order.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal) : I rise on a point of order. My point of order is this. When a Motion is brought before the House, we have, first of all, to establish whether this particular hon. Member was involved in this on that day, that is, 23rd of March, because I was also present myself, and I think somebody else was involved. When the President was reading his Address, he asked him to sit down. He has not made any *gadbud* ..(*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can speak on the motion if you like. This is point of order.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE —*rose*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is only now that I see your amendment. According to the rules, the position is this. I will read out the rule to you. It says :

> "If notice of an amendment to a clause or schedule of the Bill has not been given one day before the day on which the Bill is to be considered, any member may object to the moving of the amendment."

Now, I would like to know...

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : I take objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You did not give it according to the rules.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : If the House accepts, we can take it up.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी डिसिप्लिन को तो मानते हैं, सिर्फ लोकाचार के लिये अमेंडमेंट रख रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to be guided by the rules of procedure of the House. I have just now pointed out to Shri Vajpayee ji, what the rule says.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : I am trying to help you. The Chair has got inherent power to allow any amendment at any stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have read out the rule to you ; I shall have to be guided by the rule.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा ख्याल है कि कोई डाइरेक्टिव है जिस के अनुसार स्पीकर या जो अध्यक्ष के आसन पर बैठे हो वह किसी भी नियम को उस समय के लिये निलम्बित कर सकते हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि आप अमेंडमेंट के ऊपर सदन की राय लेना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मेरा अमेंडमेंट अभी सर्कुलेट नही हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उस को पढ़ दिया जाय जिस में कि माननीय सदस्य जान सके कि वह किस अमेंडमेंट का विरोध कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Vajpayee you are a very senior Member and you know the rules.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You can suspend the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to be guided by the House. The rule says, if no objection is there, I can accept your amendment.

But, objections are there. Therefore, I am sorry,

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Objection to what ?

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH (Fatehpur) : Before there is an objection, we should know what Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's amendment is ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Since my amendment was not given notice of before, it could not be circulated, and the House is, therefore, not in possession of

the copies of my amendment. Before the amendment is put to the House for the opinion of the Members thereon, let the amendment be allowed to be read out. How can hon. Members take objection before they know what the amendment is ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know what their motivations are for objecting.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : May I just say a word ? This is a case which concerns not only the ruling party and the Government, but involves a question of the dignity and decorum of the whole House and the two Houses assembled together under article 87 of the Constitution, and I think that each one of us should try to do his best to maintain the dignity and decorum of the House.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I am opposing the motion. I have already said that.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : So far as the question of the dignity and decorum of the House is concerned, we are all agreed. Regarding the amendment

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are not discussing the amendment now.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We have no objection to the amendment being moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Does Shri R. S. Pandey withdraw his objection ?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Yes, certainly, I do.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Rule 38 may be suspended ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, they have withdrawn their objection. Therefore, I shall allow Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to move the amendment.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I beg to move :

That in the Motion—

(1) *for* "strongly disapproves of the conduct of Shri Ram Deo Singh who created obstruction and showed disrespect to the President on the solemn occasion of his Address."

substitute "resolves that a Committee consisting of 15 Members of this House be nominated by the Speaker to go into the question of alleged disorderly conduct of Shri Ram Deo Singh at the time of the President's Address", and

(2) *for* "and condemns his undesirable, undignified and unbecoming behaviour."

substitute "and make a report to the House by the 1st July, 1971".

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : This is a typical alliance between SSP and Jan Sangh

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : The motion has been given notice of and after that, very cleverly some amendments have been tabled.

AN HON. MEMBER : 'Cleverly' ?

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I say 'cleverly'. I have the right to say 'cleverly'. Can I not say 'cleverly' ? Do I not have the right to choose my expression ? If I have, what objection can be there to the word 'cleverly' ?

It is very unfortunate that something happened on that day. One may agree or one may disagree with it. One may approve of it or one may not approve of the subject-matter of that discussion. But in the motion it has been said that the House strongly disapproves of the conduct of the hon. Member and the disrespect shown to the President. My opinion is that there was no disrespect shown to the President. If disrespect is shown to the President, the whole responsibility lies on the ruling party. For, a similar thing had happened before, and after that, the ruling party might have thought of some procedure to restore order ; after all, the Speaker was also there, and authority should have been given to the Speaker to control the situation. But what authority was not given and that was not thought of. So, the President had to get up ; he was agitated and he had to speak. After he had spoken, is it contended that

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

they should have remained there ? They understood that nobody else supported them. After saying something emotionally, they went out of the meeting, and they did not stay there ; they went out of the joint session. If they had stayed there and they had created a situation in which they could have been turned out, then that would have been something. That is disrespect. But in a moment of emotion, they wanted to say something.

The object of this motion is to suppress the Opposition, to terrorise them and to tell them : 'If you tell anything, then you will be gagged'. That is the object of this motion. Let the people decide if a member has done something which is considered to be disrespectful.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : You can say 'no'. But I can say 'yes'. I am expressing my opinion which I have got the right to do here. When they are speaking, they can say 'no' to express their opinion.

So I say this has been brought forward to terrorise the Opposition. The people have elected us. Those who have been elected and come here belong to all classes, different sections of people in this country. What seems to be decent to one section or class may not appear to be so to another section or class. It is not as if there is a rule about decency, decorum and all those things. So when says if one says something, his conduct is to be questioned, it will be a difficult position.

I strongly oppose this Motion. It may lead to more disorder. Not only when there is a joint session but here also disorders may come.

16.32 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*]

I say every member here has got a right to express his views. When he speaks, he does so in a representative capacity. There are certain very intolerable things that are happening in the country outside and one may lose one's temper and may say something that may appear unpleasant.

The first point is that there was no disrespect shown to the President. If there was disrespect shown, it was because the ruling party did not think of giving power to the Speaker, who was present, to control the proceedings, when the President is addressing the two Houses.

I strongly oppose the Motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : I oppose the Motion and support the amendment moved by Shri Vajpayee.

There can be no doubt that the personal behaviour of Shri Ram Deo Singh on that day was certainly impolite and offensive. I do not think there can be two opinions about that. I do not agree with Shri Gopalan that because certain things are happening in the country outside, therefore, they should be raised in any manner one thinks desirable on that particular occasion. There are other means and other occasions on which these issues can be raised. Otherwise, carried to its logical conclusion, Shri Gopalan's argument would mean that whenever the two Houses assemble together to be addressed by the President, all the 750 members can get up and raise any issues which they consider deserve to be raised there. Then there will no Address to the joint session.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : There will be addresses !

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We have to look at it against a certain background. Many members of the Fourth Lok Sabha who are here will not consider that I am exagerating when I say that practically day in and day out during the Fourth Lok Sabha, the authority of the Chair was being flouted. We have witnessed scenes here beside which what happened that day in the Central Hall pales into insignificance. But we did not take any action. Am I to understand that action was not taken simply because at that time, the ruling party did not command the majority it commands today ? Much worse things have happened in this House. Are we suggesting that the authority of the Chair in the Lok Sabha is something which should command lesser respect than the dignity of the President ?

SHRI K. D. MALVIYA (Domariaganj) : Does he not see the difference between the two-- disorder here and indiscipline there ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would also support Shri Gopalan on this point. I raised it the other day in another place.

I do think there is a lacuna in the rules of procedure or in the Constitution. When the two Houses meet together to transact legislative business, the rule is very clear. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the presiding officer in that joint session.

But when the two Houses are assembled together to be addressed by the President, there is nothing clear in the rules as to who constitutes the Chair there. The President comes there to inaugurate a session of Parliament, to deliver an Address, but it is not at all clear as to who constitutes the Chair during that joint session which is addressed by the President.

Is the President to function as the Chair? It does not say so anywhere. I regret to say that a situation was created that day in which the President was put in a position where any observer would have thought that he was functioning as the Chair. I do not think that is what is meant to be his role there.

Certainly the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is not clearly anywhere invested with the responsibility of functioning as the presiding authority in that joint session where the President makes his Address. There is a lacuna here. It should be remedied. This thing should be cleared, and something should be provided so that there can be no two opinions about that in future. Otherwise we may be put in a much more difficult and embarrassing situation over and over again.

Thirdly, I do not go into the merits of the particular issue which was sought to be raised by certain Members in that unbecoming fashion, but we have also to recognise that after all a day will come, the sooner it comes the better in my opinion, when the President, whoever he may be and from whichever part of the country he may come, can address the joint session in his own mother tongue and there will be no difficulty for other Members in understanding it because of facilities being provided, facilities which are not provided today. There is nothing wrong in visualising a situation where the President of India will be able to address the joint Houses in his own mother tongue without any difficulty for the Members to understand him.

We should also take into account the fact which many Members have brought to our notice that Shri Ram Deo Singh is a new Member. I presume he is a new Member who has no previous experience. I do not know his background at all. I also think that perhaps he might not have acted the way he did if he had not been inspired by some senior leaders of his party. I do not wish to mention them because they are not Members of this House. But certainly I would not excuse them.

Further, in the Fourth Lok Sabha we were helpless spectators, and the ruling party was a helpless spectator because it was a minority Government, it did not have this massive steam roller majority which it wants to use today to pass this motion.

Therefore, let us be a little realistic. And so I would appeal to the Government, rather to the sponsors of the motion as it stands here, to withdraw it and accept the amendment which has been moved by my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee, which is much more reasonable, because it implies in my opinion that the Committee which will be set up should not confine its work only to judging whether Shri Ram Deo Singh that day had behaved in a disorderly manner or not. Of course, they will go into that also, but they should go into the wider question whether the procedure that is laid down for this occasion when the two Houses assembled together are addressed by the President, is adequate or not to cover all contingencies and whether any lacunae or omissions are there in the procedure which should be removed, and they should make recommendations on that point also.

These are our submissions. We support the amendment.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras South) : I am one of the Movers of this motion. The Parliamentary Affairs Ministers and some others have told me that Shri Ram Deo Singh is a new Member of the House, and rightly pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta, probably he is not aware of the implications of this issue, but about one thing I am definite. I agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta that he was inspired

[Shri K. Manoharam]

by certain people who are, I am sorry to say, frustrated by the election returns of a particular constituency.

I am not discussing it because that person is not a Member of our House. I have got respect for the age, intelligence and experience of Shri A. K. Gopalan. But I cannot concur with him today when he says that we have been elected by the people of different political persuasions and different political temperaments and different political ideologies and therefore if anybody wants to ventilate the grievances of the people, he must be given due chance to express himself even if the President is addressing both Houses of Parliament. The President is the linch pin of the Constitution and when he is addressing both Houses of Parliament, he must be listened to with due respect. If anybody has anything to say on that, he has enough opportunity while discussing the President's Address in either House of Parliament. I think ours is a democracy which is getting more mature. We are expected to follow some norms and codes of conduct, and if anybody says that he is not interested in doing so, that he does not mind the Constitution going to the sea, that he does not mind the rules and regulations going to the gutter, I do not think I should answer that.

I am told he is a new Member, bu he has committed this offence. The fact that he is a new Member does not mitigate the offence he has committed. But because of his lack of knowledge of the grave nature of the issue involved I think his action can be condoned by this House. That is exactly the reason why I am inclined to accept the amendment moved by Shri Vajpayee. Normally I shall never accept any amendment moved by him ..(*Interruptions*)...this time he wants to have a complete compromise and he wants to save the whole situation...

AN HON. MEMBER : For you ?

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Not for me. There was a feeling that somehow or the other a compromise must be found out. And this is the first time that Mr. Vajpayee has come forward with a compromise. I am happy about it. Considering all this we feel that the particular action of this Member who had created this disorderly scene when the President was speaking may be condoned. According to the amendment that has been moved, a committee of 15 members can be constituted by you, Sir, in your wisdom and as Mr. Indrajit Gupta has rightly pointed out...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Drop it here and now.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Cannot he keep quiet ? Calcutta is being displayed here. And on behalf of my Party I want to place on record our views. To create a disorderly act and scene with a deliberate design of destroying the solemnity of the occasion when the President of India who is the linch-pin of the Constitution and part of our Parliament is addressing both Houses of Parliament is not only not in keeping with the dignity and decorum of Parliament but also creating a very obnoxious and abominable precedent.

I am sure, this House which represents different and opposing political persuasions would bear with me in the matter.

With feeling I am speaking today. Twice such kinds of incidents took place. A special Committee had already gone into them and given out its findings in the year 1963 which were adopted by the House in 1968.

I am one of those who believe that proper climatic conditions must be created and we must cultivate the habit of following certain norms and rules already laid down. I have been informed that Mr. Ram Deo Singh is a new Member. This does not mean that the offence committed by the Member can be justified. Being a new Member this can be condoned. But the problem does not stop there. That is precisely why I accept the amendment moved by Shri Vajpayee. With the concurrence of my hon. friends Shri Inderjit Malhotra and Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar, I think they will follow suit, I withdraw this motion..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : While moving the amendment, Mr. Manoharan and other Members have raised certain points of constitutional importance. But let me tell him and the

Members opposite that there are no constitutional points involved in this matter. There is *per se* the unbecoming behaviour of Shri Ram Deo Singh, and that is a question beyond any shadow of doubt, because we have got to define Parliament as it is. Parliament, constituted as it is, consists of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the President. These three constituents, constituting together, form the Parliament. Therefore, under article 87, when a special session of both the Houses is being addressed by the President it is a Parliament and it cannot be challenged or it cannot be doubted. In that sense, any person, whatever the place and position he may occupy, whether he is a newcomer or a very senior Member his behaviour cannot be condoned, but I accept the amendment for some other reasons.

Sir, I am accepting the amendment for three reasons mainly.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Kindly listen to my reasons. I am not challenging the constitutionality or otherwise or the propriety of the resolution as such.

MR. SPEAKER : You can very well support it, but not accept it. You are not amongst the movers. You can support the amendment but not accept it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am supporting the amendment. But I was just trying to deal with the constitutional propriety of the proposition laid before this House, and in that sense only I said that this *per se* constitutes misbehaviour on the part of Shri Ram Deo Singh. But I am prepared to give him a latitude by accepting the amendment for three reasons.

First, we would like to give some opportunity to the Member to explain his conduct. The amendment speaks of one fundamental proposition, namely, the principle of natural justice. If the resolution as it is accepted, without giving the Member any chance to explain his conduct, we will be condemning the Member of this hon. House. Therefore, on the ground or on the principle of natural justice, if a Committee is constituted, the Member may explain his conduct.

The second reason why I am supporting it is that—there is no denying the fact that his behaviour constitutes *per se* contempt because of his unbecoming behaviour—if he tenders an apology before the Committee, in that event, there can be an end to the matter. For that purpose, I am supporting the amendment.

Third, if he tenders an unconditional apology, it can have a salient effect on the other Members. When at another time, a joint session is addressed by the President or when a new Parliament is constituted under the Constitution, no Member could behave in a manner unbecoming of his honourable Membership of this House. For these three reasons, even though I cannot agree with the constitutional propositions raised by the Members of the Opposition, yet, on these three grounds, I would like to support the amendment.

With these words, I have done.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Sir, let me say very clearly and categorically on behalf of my party that we do not feel happy about the disturbance that took place when our distinguished President was delivering his gracious address to the two Houses assembled together. But I would like equally clearly and emphatically to say that it was not a very edifying sight to us to see our esteemed President involved in the incident. The great physical exertions that were caused to his august self might have been a painful sight to you and to many of us. We would like to say very clealy that we would like the majesty and dignity of this high office to be jealously maintained. But we also cannot ignore the fact that there is a dignity and majesty attached to every member of this House and that also has to be equally jealously guarded and maintained. Many a time I have an impression that this dignity of an hon. member is not sought to be preserved in the House, may be because of the disorderly conduct on the part of some other members ; may be sometimes also, if I may say so, without any loss of humility, on account of the protected orders of the Chair, because I do agree with my hon. friend, Shri Gopalan, that we have come here to perform a public duty. If we find that we have no means of expressing our sense of duty here, we are bound to feel very unhappy.

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

The first thing to remember is that in all these forums which are really the national forums for great debates, they are not allowed to run at a low temperature. If the normal chanels of communication are sometimes found to be choked, we are bound to find very virulent outbursts of emotions sometimes. To that probably the committee which is now sought to be constituted might give proper attention.

But I find myself in a peculiar predicament. I find in the gracious address of the President, the very first sentence is that this is the joint session of the Fifth Parliament of our Republic. That creates a contitutional problem. The President has been pleased to designated it as the joint session of the Fifth Parliament. Here is a peculiarity introduced. The concept with which we are familiar is the joint sitting, but the President has been pleased to use the concept of a joint session. By that, one can easily infer that probably the esteemed President meant by joint session what we generally mean by joint sitting. It is for your ruling in the circumstances to tell us,— if it was meant to be a joint session, as the all-powerful President from whom all powers seem to flow was pleased to designate it, than probably the responsibility would lie on the Chair, because it is the hon. Speaker who is supposed to preside over the joint sitting. What are we exactly to understand by this ? If we go by the words of the esteemed President, it might be said that there was a dereliction of duty on the part of the Chair, *i.e.* the Speaker, who was supposed to be presiding over the proceedings. You may say, Mr. Speaker, that it is stretching the point a little too far. But I say that if it is a mistake on the part of those who drafted the gracious Address of the President, then somebody must be held accountable for it. It has also to be clearly admitted that there has been a lapse.....

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : He is going beyond the purview of the discussion of this motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It flows from this. What exactly was the nature of the two Houses as assembled on that occasion ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is a very distinguised professor of English. But he is now meddling into the intricacies of legal and constitutional issues.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have been a Member of Parliament for 21 years. I have studied not only the English language but also the constitutional problems. I am not feeling humble about that, because I have dealt with this problem for 21 years.

I want to draw your attention to this aspect because this motion is based on the nature of the gathering there. Therefore, either the motion has to be amended to be in step with the gracious Address of the esteemed President, or the esteemed President's Address should not have stated that it was a joint session.

Lastly, I also feel with my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, that the vacuum remains so far as this gathering of the two Houses on the occasion of the Address of the President is concerned. We have to fill in this vacuum somehow. This point has arisen when there was an incident in the Rajasthan Assembly and this matter was brought up before the Rajasthan High Court. The High Court could not decide about the legality of the order of the Governor because the learned High Court was pleased to say that this was a matter which was pending before the Privileges Committee of the House. Therefore, the learned High Court could not pronounce any judgment on this matter.

Now, we have not had the advantage of listening to the person who is sought to be indicted, that is, Shri Ram Deo Singh. Also, so far as we recollect, the esteemed President did pass some orders on that occasion. Therefore, this should be a matter for serious consideration whether it was legal on the part of our esteemed President to have passed some orders.

Therefore, I am of this view that this Committee which is sought to be appointed in accordance with the amendment which has been moved by my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, is all what is required in the circumstances in order to take a comprehensive view of this matter. With these words, I would support the amendment of Shri Vajpayee. I think that this Committee

would not be on all fours with the Committee which has been appointed in the past, so that we should not suffer from any sense of the pendency in that matter, because there are some new dimensions of the matter which have opened up because of certain aspects which I have tried to submit to you.

SHRI K. D. MALVIYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, frankly speaking, I am surprised at the opposition to the resolution that has been moved by my hon. friend. It is a simple resolution which seeks to assert the dignity and decorum of the great institution that the Constitution has devised, that is, of the President. May be, that a member while attending the joint session of Parliament might get emotionally moved and would like to say something once or twice

But we should recall the scene which was so unfortunate and tragic on that day that it did involve the honour and the prestige of the great institution that we have ourselves created through the Constitution.

17.00 hrs.

This Motion simply seeks to condemn that act of an hon. Member who might have been moved by excitment or by anything. It is not a question of condemning the Members so much as to maintain the dignity of the institution that we have ourselves created. Therefore, I personally would like the amendment to be withdrawn and this Motion to be supported by the House in the simplest manner which is nothing short of maintaining the dignity of the President.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do realise the gravity of what happened on that day. But in spite of that, I feel that I must oppose the Motion moved by my hon. friend Shri Inder J. Malhotra and support Shri Vajpayee's amendment.

I am sure, no disrespect has been meant to the President, as the head of the State. But I would like to say this much that over the years the definition of the word "disrespect" has changed. What has been said before by an hon. friend that if we could say things to you, Sir, as our Speaker, a person whom we hold in such great respect, and that is not construed as disrespect, then why should it be construed as disrespect if the same thing is said in the Central Hall. I think, there is a great deal of force in that argument

I agree that the hon. Member was carried away by emotions. It would have been better if he had not said so. I remember, some years ago, when such scenes were created in the Central Hall, the mood of the country and the House was different then. The world was not passing through a permissive society phase. But today, the situation is different. What was twenty years ago considered as disrespect may not necessarily mean the same thing today.

The Prime Minister has told us that the country is passing through a new phase and a new mood prevails in the country. This new mood reflects not only in the country at large but it reflects in this House as well. There are many youngmen elected to this House today who are in their middle twenties. How do you expect that that generation will show the same respect to authority that my generation or my father's generation showed who might still be sitting in this House ?

A dynamic change is overwhelming the world, whether we like it or not and this permissive society, again, whether we like or not, is beginning to assert itself in every walk of life through out the world. To rebel against authority is something that we will have to learn to live with. I, therefore, request that this matter should be approached realistically. The Members of Parliament are not school boys to be whipped into shape. The more you try to whip them into shape, the more rebel you will face.

I would very humbly submit to this House that Shri Vajpayee's amendment is a *via media*. The House may very kindly accept that because, don't push even a small minority Opposition, as it is, too far that one day even more unseemly behaviour will be seen when the President 'Addresses both the Houses of Parliament. I do not say it as a threat. But I do feel that as responsible citizens we must anticipate such things and take such steps that we do not force such unseemly things to happen in our country.

So much has been told to everybody about the changing times, that you adjust

[Dr. Karni Singh]

to the new change and that you adjust to the new thinking. I think, exactly the same new thinking has to be applied even in our relations with each other in this House.

Sir, ten years from now, the word "respect" or "authority" will almost disappear and will only be read in the history books. Twenty years from now what we consider as disrespect our children will not even consider it as disrespect. I would ask you : When we a few years ago spoke to our fathers, the respect that we showed to them and the respect that we get from our grown-up sons today is quite different. It is not that there is anything wrong in that (*Interruptions*)

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य (हापुड़) : यह राजा महाराजाओं के घराने में हो रहा होगा... (**व्यवधान**)...

डा० करणी सिंह : इसमें राजा महाराजा या हरिजन या जाति विशेष का सवाल नही है, इसमें रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्ज आफ दि पीपुल्स का सवाल है।...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : हरिजन आप कहा से ले आए? हरिजन आप होगे।... (**व्यवधान**)

डा० करणी सिंह : मै तो हरिजन हूँ लेकिन मुझे नही मालूम आपकी कौन सी जाति है।... (**व्यवधान**)...आप व्यक्तिगत रूप में किसी बात को मत लाइए मेहरबानी करके। जैसे आप चुने गए हैं वैसे मैं भी चुना गया हूं और मुझे भी वही हक हैं जोकि आपको है।... (**व्यवधान**)...

I believe in Nehruji's socialism. I don't believe in caste.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a time when as the Head of the State went by, people folded their hands and showed respect and people went down on their knees and hands. To-day, if the President goes by in India, it is entirely upto the citizen whether he shows respect or not. What I wish to say, Sir, is that times have changed and it is not correct to use the same yardstick that you used twenty years ago, to-day to deal with Members of Parliament to-day.

And with that, I would once more request that Mr. Vajpayee's amendment be accepted.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Sir, I rise to support the motion. I think it is entirely necessary that without mincing words or without mincing matters, things should be made clear and it should be made known to the Opposition and everybody concerned here that we want to support this motion because we want an unequivocal and categorical condemnation, disapproval and indignation of this House recorded for what has been unanimously described as an unfortunate and tragic episode.

Sir, it is unfortunate that the entire purpose and perspective of the motion has been grossly misunderstood by Sarvashri Gopalan, Gupta, Dr. Karni Singh and not to speak of Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra who excels in irrelevance. My submission is that so far as Mr. Gopalan is concerned, his entire argument proceed upon a concession that the person concerned had indulged in a behaviour which was undignified, unseemly an unworthy of a Member of Parliament, yet, he said, 'Should this House penalise this man, it would tantamount to terrorising the Opposition because it is a microscopic Opposition.' Sir, this is an exceptional argument and by this argument, it only means that a microscopic minority wants to terrorise the majority or what ? A guilty person ought to be punished, never mind to which Party he belongs. It is the guilt that matters. In all fairness, Mr. Gopalan said that he was guilty of unworthy and undignified behaviour. Further, it was stated that it was an emotional outburst. Therefore, they said—something...(*Interruptions*). This is far more undignified—defending somethi ng which is absolutely indefensible. It was, however, sought to be defended that it was an emotional outburst and it was a new Member who indulged in this indecent behaviour. I can understand if he is a new Member but he is taking resourse always to something of which this country has been very critical, something of which this country has been sick and the country's electorate has disapproved of the extremely irresponsi-

ble and undignified manner in which the Opposition has been conducting itself in the Fourth Lok Sabha.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta says in the Fourth Lok Sabha, times out of number, the authority of the Chair was flouted. And what happens once the authority was flouted ? I wish to make it clear that it is precisely this attitude we want to put an end to once for all and if for nothing else, it is for this reason, this motion should be passed.

A word more about the flouting the authority of the Chair. Sometime ago, you were not here. Deputy Speaker was in the Chair. One of the hon. Members went on showering all sorts of invectives and undignified language saying, 'Your ruling Party is fraud. We are elected by the people.' as if we are elected by somebody else. We are also elected by the people. And the Deputy Speaker had to rest content by saying that nothing would be recorded. Sir, it is this attitude we want to condemn. What has happened in the Fourth Lok Sabha has been something very unfortunate. That has not laid down a moral code in the public life. That has not laid down proper codes of decency in public life. It is now we want to establish...(*Interruptions*). Sir, if the stability to which President has referred in his speech is to have any meaning, it must first come here and the stability will mean that we shall never consider the rules as our private property, rules are not negotiable and never shall we flout the authority of the Chair nor shall we ever allow it to be flouted by them. Therefore, Sir, my respectful submission is this, that this Motion has to be considered in this light.

And then, a word about Mr. Vajpayee's amendment.

A whole lot has been talked about justice, equity and good conscience. My learned friend Shri Bhandare made an extremely passionate plea that in case we do not go in for the Committee suggested by Shri Vajpayee in his amendment, may be, there would be palpable denial of natural justice to the guilty person. I only wish to submit one thing. 'As the gentleman concerned was passing the chair that I was occupying, with my ears, I heard abuses hurled at me and others,—and they are not feeling guilty of their action,—and he called us as shameless people, slave of the British people, the British language and what not. Sir, this is what we heard ourselves. It is said to put up a facade, to put up the pretence of justice, things like that is necessary. We have seen that his behaviour is undignified. It was indecent. It was accepted by everybody else. Then, why have this talk like this ?

With respectful submission, I wish to submit that I completely disapprove of the amendment of the opposition.

Finally, I don't consider that these people had any nexus with the avowed object of Hindi. I happen to be one who want that Hindi must grow in this country as stated by Mr. Indrajit Gupta, as quickly as possible. But it is these types of friends who have ruined the prospects of Hindi. If such friends are got rid of then there will be no fear for Hindi. Unprincipled politicians, for cheap publicity and cheap popularity, adopt these techniques. Therefore, Sir, their behaviour must be condemned.

Finally, I will quote a philosopher who has stated—

> "Unprincipled and disobedient men, if saved from gallows, are reserved for the rack to be tortured by posterity."

SHRI UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is rather disagreeable for a new member to cross swords with veteran parliamentarians like Mr. A. K. Gopalan, Dr. Karni Singh and others. But I am afraid, the question involved here is something concerning the very existence of our democratic frame work that new Members like me will have to stand up here to defend it, and also because this involves some basic and fundamental principles.

First of all I want to mollify the wounded feelings and sentiments of Maharaja Dr. Karni Singh when he spoke about the days of his lost authority with great nostalgia...

DR. KARNI SINGH : When did I say that ?

SHRI UNNIKRISHNAN : I am just assuming or deducting from what you said...

DR. KARNI SINGH : You cannot assume something like that.

SHRI UNNIKRISHNAN : You talked about permissive society and gave a sociological explanation also, as to how society is evolving. Naturally as a Maharaja with lost authority he knows best about these things. If I am wrong I stand corrected ; but this is how I have understood him.

So, Sir, I want to assuage his wounded feelings. But I must say, what we are trying to do here today by supporting this motion, is not in relation to one single specific act,—although we are specifically condemning it,—but it is something more than that, which we are trying to condemn—that is, what has come to be known as "Rajnarainism"—another kind of Charlatanism in our political life which is trying to be a small menace to our great democracy and this must be condemned. If it was Raj Narain alone, I would have possibly asked him to be sent to the nearest circus tent to carry on with his performances. But since this infectious pattern has been set, this has got to be condemned and this can only be condemned by this House which is the repository of our sovereignty.

Shri A. K, Gopalan was good enough to raise another point. He asked 'who is to decide ? Who is to decide what the norms are ? Who is to decide what are good manners ?' and so on, I agree with him. In a fundamental sense, I agree with him. It is like discussing 'Brahma'. Who can define Brahma ? Some Philosopher had asked 'Who can define Brahma'. In the same way, Shri A. K Gopalan has asked 'Who is to decide ?' I agree with him. It is a continuous evolutionary process, something which is continuously evolving. But he also said, let the people decide. When the people decide a few weeks ago, he was good enough to say that it was not the victory of the people but it was the victory of the money-power. So, Shri A. K. Gopalan can go on changing his definitions. I have considerable respect for him because he comes from my State and he has played a notable part during the Independence struggle there in our State, and, therefore, I respect him. But I am unable to follow his logic and his present-day definitions which keep on changing every day.

So, this is something basic, namely whether we should have democracy and whether this democracy should continue to function within the specific framework of parliamentary institutions, and whether such institutions should have certain norms and so on.

That is exctly what is being challenged today by "Raj-Narain ism". I am not condemning Shri Ram Deo Singh who may be a very affable person and who may be a very nice person ; in fact, I do not know who he is, but I know more about his mentor, because once I happened along with Prof. Dandavate and others to belong to the same political party. So, I know more about that person, and he needs no defence But today, his party's 'Samyukta socialism' has been substituted by 'Raj-Narain-ism', which is charlatanism and a menace to our democratic frame-work. This must be strongly condemned so that we can survive as a democratic nation, and our Parliamentary institutions can carry on in the normal manner. So, I strongly support this motion, and I completely oppose all the amendments which have been moved here

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Let us have a closure of the debate now

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU . When we are so much hard pressed for time, why prolong this debate ? Let us have closure now

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Let us know the mind of Government whether they are accepting the amendment or not ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : इस पक्ष और उस पक्ष, सभी पक्षों के लोग बोल चुके हैं। अब आगे बढ़िये और दूसरी चीज को लीजिये।

SHRI SEZHIYAN : There is amendment moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Let us know whether Government are accepting the amendment or not.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA (Poona) : It is not a question of the Government accepting the amendment...

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : It is not a Government motion.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I think it is a matter of privilege. Under these circumstances, it should not to the voice of Government but it should be the voice of the Members which should prevail.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : It is not a Government motion. It is my motion. Who is Government to accept the amendment ? Who is to decide it ?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is quite right.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : I would like to know whether it is a private Member's motion or a Government motion.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member should know that this motion has been moved by three Members and not the Government.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : It has been put under Government business.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : It has been listed under Government business.

MR. SPEAKER : Government have given some time out of their time. It is a no-day-yet-named motion.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Since many hon. Members have already participated in the debate, I would not take very long. I would like to submit that I am here to share the feelings of the Mover of the motion, Shri Inder J. Malhotra. At the same time, let us not forget that an amendment has been moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee which seeks to create a good mechanism also for the future. I would like to request Shri Inder J. Malhotra to consider the amendment. By his motion, at the most, we may condemn the behaviour of the hon. Member who may have misbehaved on that day, but if we set up a Committee, naturally, that committee will go into the various aspects of the matter.

That Committee can recommend to the House the action that should be taken in future to avoid such incidents. So this shall have to be constructed in a wider perspective.

The second aspect is this. Let us not treat the whole of the Opposition as irresponsible behaviour of one Member ; let us not alienate the whole Opposition like that. Let us be fair. In the interest of my own party, I would like to appeal to all its Members and say that if we can take the Opposition into confidence, let us do so. Therefore, I would request Shri Malhotra to accept the amendment. Of course, I want to make clear that I am condemning such sort of behaviour, but to be frank, it is not this hon. Member, but the hon. Member, Shri Raj Narain, who does not happen to be a Member of this House...

श्री रामदेव सिंह (महाराजगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मै पायंट आफ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूं। जो आदमी इस सदन में नहीं है, जो दूसरे सदन का सदस्य है, क्या इस तरह इस सदन मे उसकी आलोचना की जा सकती है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I have not said anything against Shri Raj Narain.

MR. SPEAKER : Your suggestion is to give it a wider, general scope. But this motion only relates to this particular incident.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Before listening to my complete sentence, he got up. I was going to say that Shri Raj Narain being not a member of this House cannot be discussed here. But I must say that we all witnessed the incident. All of us know who is more responsible in this matter. Instead of going into all those details, I am here to submit that it is our responsibility to see that the importance, dignity and sovereignty of this great institution in this country is properly maintained and decorum is properly observed. Naturally, it is the behaviour of members from both sides of the House that can make this possible. It would be possible for the Committee to go into this aspect and to report to us.

May I request Shri Malhotra to accept the amendment ? Let this matter go to the Committee. Let hon. members come there and let the Committee make its recommendations as to the guidelines for future behaviour.

MR. SPEAKER His suggestion is for a comprehensive review for future behaviour. But as I see it, Shri Vajpayee's amendment only says that a Committee consisting of 15 Members of this House be nominated by the Speaker to go into the question of the conduct of Shri Ram Deo Singh. So only one particular incident is alluded to here and nothing else.

I think enough has been said on this.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : On a point of order. Shri Vajpayee has moved a substitute motion. This amendment was not tabled in time. Then the Dy. Speaker who was in the Chair then wanted to know whether any member would object to the amendment or not. Of course, some hon. members objected. Then the objection was withdrawn.

But my objection is that this amendment is not an amendment. It is virtually a substitute motion. In the garb of an amendment. Shri Vajpayee has moved a *substitute motion*, an alternative motion, which should not be allowed.

Secondly, it has been said that the hon. Member is a new member. The Motion of Shri Malhotra only condemns the incident ; it does not even recommend any punishmant. I think there cannot be a greater concession than this that the event must be condemned. If a committee is set up, it will go into the whole question. That means this House leaves the issue open as to whether that incident is indecent at all. As to whether the incident was indecent or not—even that becomes a subject of examination for the committee.

MR. SPEAKER : It is too long a point of order.

So, I want a ruling whether the amendment is a substitute motion or not.

MR. SPEAKER : It stands already admitted. What can I do ?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : While I yield to none in my anxiety to see that the dignity of this House is upheld, I would request the House not to convert itself into a Star Chamber to inflict punishment on erring Members.

It is true that what we witnessed on the occasion of the President addressing the joint session was not edifying, but then if we looked for a better behaviour else, where we were also similarly disappointed.

The hon. Member, according to me, did not wilfully obstruct the proceedings of the joint session. While emphasizing a certain viewpoint, he merely indulged in a certain amount of exaggerated dramatism. This exaggerated dramatics should not be taken as a wilful insult inflicted either on the President or the House.

In the second place, the House being sovereign, it can have a certain amount of toleration and understanding, and therefore I would plead with you and with the House to treat the matter as closed and drop the proceedings while condemning the act of indiscipline.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what the resolution says.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : My point is that no committee should be appointed to go into this question. The recording of the disapproval of the House, I think, is enough punishment for the erring Member.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : श्रीमन् प्रस्ताव बहुत सीधा और सरल है । प्रस्ताव में यह कहा गया है कि—

> "राष्ट्रपति के कार्य में बाधा डाली और उनके प्रति अनादर का भाव दर्शाया और यह सभा श्री राम देव सिंह के अवांछनीय, अभद्र तथा अशोभनीय व्यवहार की निन्दा करती है ।"

श्रीमन् यह प्रस्ताव इतना स्पष्ट है । कहीं पर भी उनके अधिकार की रेखा का उल्लंघन इसमें नहीं कहा गया है । कहा यह गया है—प्रतिष्ठा, गरिमा, आदर, अनुशासन और आचरण की बात है । जिस समय राष्ट्रपति जी दोनों सदनों की समवेत सभा में बोल रहे थे, उस समय माननीय सदस्य श्री राम देव सिंह जी ने जो आचरण किया, उसमें केवल एक बात है और यह है हमारे व्यवहार, हमारे आचरण, हमारे अनुशासन गरिमा और प्रतिष्ठा की बात और इस प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से उन्होंने

जो अभद्र व्यवहार किया, हम उसकी निन्दा करना चाहते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि लोक तन्त्र में आज आप जिस स्थान पर बैठे हुए है, अगर हम आपकी आज्ञा को नही मानेंगे तो उस से आप का ही नहीं, सारे सदन का अनादर होगा, सम्पूर्ण जनता का अनादर होगा। एक बार जब स्वर्गीय नेहरू जी इस देश के प्रधान मन्त्री थे, उस समय जब अध्यक्ष का चुनाव हुआ तो उन्होंने एक बात कही थी—"जैसे ही हम आपको चुनते है, हम यह भावना राष्ट्र की तरफ से प्रकट करते है, आप इस स्थान को ग्रहण कीजिये।"

> "The moment you go and sit there you will be considered the custodian of democracy."

ये उदगार उस समय नेहरू जी ने प्रकट किये थे। उसी तरह से यह हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रति हमारे व्यवहार की बात है, आचरण की बात है, इसमे अधिकार की सीमा की कोई बात नही है।

एक नयी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—माननीय सदस्य श्री राम देव सिंह को यदि कुछ कहना था, जैसे उन्होंने हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में कहा या कोई और बात कहना चाहते थे—तो इस सदन में आकर कहते। वह यहां आकर अपने विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति करते और कहते कि राष्ट्रपति जी को अपना अभिभाषण हिन्दी में करना चाहिये। जहां तक हिन्दी का प्रश्न है, वह केवल संसोपा दल की ही धरोहर नहीं है, हम सब हिन्दी के प्रति आदर करते हैं और उपराष्ट्रपति जी ने उस दिन हिन्दी में ही अपना प्रवचन किया, हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों का समन्वय था, हिन्दी का अनादर नहीं हुआ था।

यहां पर कहा गया है कि वे नये सदस्य है अगर नये सदस्य हैं तब तो हम उनसे और अच्छे, सुन्दर, भद्र आचरण की अपेक्षा करते है। संसोपा संस्था का यह आचरण रहा है कि हायेस्ट-अथारिटी का, हमारे देश के प्रथम नागरिक-राष्ट्रपति जी का अपमान किया जाय। यह पहली बात नही है जो संसोपा दल के माननीय सदस्यों ने की है। गत सत्रों में जैसे ही राष्ट्रपति जी समवेत सदनों को सम्बोधित करने के लिए आते थ, वे कोई न कोई ऐसा अभद्र और अवांछनीय व्यवहार करते रहे हैं—इसको हम चीप-पोपलैरिटी कह सकते हैं। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस की निन्दा होनी चाहिए। फिर भी अगर आप वाजपेयी जी के संशोधन को स्वीकार करने हैं तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नही है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस लिए दो मिनट का समय आप से ले रहा हूं चूकि यह मामला हिन्दी और माननीय सदस्य श्री राम देव सिंह का हैं। शायद इस सदन में बहुत लोगों को इस बात की जानकारी नही होगी कि ससोपा के माननीय सदस्य श्री राम देव सिंह, जिनके आचरण को लेकर यह प्रस्ताव यहा आया है, श्री महामाया प्रसाद सिंह जी को हरा कर यहां आये हैं और उस क्षेत्र में बिहार के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मन्त्री श्री महामाया प्रसाद सिंह और श्री राम देव सिंह में हमेशा इस बात का कम्पटीशन होता है कि सब से ज्यादा अशोभनीय और अभद्र आचरण पर कौन चल सकता है। उसकी ट्रेनिंग लेकर ही हमारे माननीय सदस्य यहां पर आये हैं। अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे इन माननीय सदस्य को इस सदन में आने का सौभाग्य इस लिए प्राप्त हुआ है कि हमारी काग्रेस का कोई भी उम्मीदवार वहां पर खड़ा नहीं था। इस सदन में हमारे माननीय सदस्य बुजर्ग हैं और इसका हिन्दी भाषा भाषी जनता पर यह प्रभाव न पड़े कि ऐसा आचरण करके उन्होंने हिन्दी की लड़ाई लड़ी है• बल्कि इस प्रकार का व्यक्तिगत आचरण करके उन्होंने हिन्दी का नाम लज्जित किया है।...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रस्ताव पर ही बोलिए ।

श्री शंकर बघेल सिंह : मै केवल यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि निन्दा का जो प्रस्ताव इन के प्रति है वह ज्यों का त्यों पारित हुआ तो भी मैं विश्वासपूर्वक कह सकता हूं कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य आगे भी इस तरह की हर्कत जारी रखेंगे । परन्तु मेरा निवेदन है कि जो निन्दा का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है वह ज्यों का त्यों पारित किया जाय ताकि आगे भी इस सदन की मर्यादा ज्यों की त्यों बनी रहे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री देश मुख । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द सिंह (गौडा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय किसानों का 40 करोड़ रुपया गन्ना मिले दबाये बैठी है ।...(**व्यवधान**)...कम से कम उन बीस लाख किसानों की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए । इस विषय पर तो एक घण्टे से माननीय सदस्य अपने विचार व्यक्त कर रहे है लेकिन उस प्रस्ताव पर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये क्योंकि अगर आप उस पर ध्यान नही देंगे तो फिर और कौन ध्यान देगा ? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. SPEAKER : May I request you to sit down ? Now, I have been shown an amended amendment by Shri Dharia.

SOME HON. MEMBER *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. You are all new Members. You should wait for some time. All great men waited for sometime, and they kept waiting even for two years, watching and studying. But you are standing up so soon. Kindly be patient. (*Interruption*). Kindly listen to me.

Shri Dharia showed me an amended form of that amendment. Personally I also believe that there is some lacuna. This matter was discussed in the Presiding Officers' Conference and I happened to be the Presiding Officer of a State Legislature at that time. Later on, we had to face certain situations elsewhere also. Nobody knew as to who presides over such kind of sittings. Actually, I was not sure as to what is the position. Sometimes we evolved a formula that if a member of the Lower House created disorderly scenes, it is for the Speaker to go into it, and if it is in respect of a member of the Upper House, the Chairman But when we got in examined by the legal experts, this was not found as a correct procedure as to who is presiding—leave aside what is the proper procedure for punishing such a conduct. This position is not known, as to who actually is presiding over that session. So, Mr. Dharia has shown me an amended form of the amendment, and if you allow it, he can move it if it is acceptable, we could

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let us know what it is.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, on a point of order. We are adopting an extraordinary procedure. Personally, I think the amendment is all right, though I have opposed it. Shri Raj Bahadur came and said that as a result of the amendment, if the matter goes to the Committee, the Committee will not only be entitled to examine this particular incident but it will be able to give us guidelines. (*Interruption*).

Kindly listen to my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a point of order.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Future guidelines are beyond the scope of the other amendment. So, my respectful submission is, the Speaker can direct the Committee to give us guidelines, and that will be the end of the matter. There is no necessity to proceed further.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down or not ? You must know that when the Speaker is standing you should not stand. (*Interruption*). That is the only way to make you sit. I suggested to him that instead of this amendment coming up with a very limited scope, there should be a general comprehensive amendment.

Let us get the whole matter examined

by a committee as to who presides, what is the constitutional lacuna, what type of conduct we expect from members when the Head of the State is addressing the joint sitting, etc. All these matters have been examined off and on by State Legislatures and even in this House once or twice in 1963 and 1968, but so many views have been expressed on it. It is much better the amendment is such as would enable us to re-examine the whole issue. Even if there is a need for a Constitutional amendment, we should not shirk it. Let us finish with it once and for all. What can the President do ? There is no authority either of the Speaker or of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Should we allow ourselves to be held to ransom and keep on watching the disorderly scene ? The President has patience, but there is a limit to it. Let us get it examined.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : With your permission, Sir, I beg to move :

In the first line of the Motion, *delete* the words "strongly disapproves of" and *substitute* the words "is deeply concerned at."

In the second line, after the word "who", *add* "is alleged to have"

In line 5, after the word "and", *delete* the rest and *add*—

> "therefore resolves that a Committee consisting of 15 Members of this House be constituted by the Hon'ble Speaker to go into the matter in all details and to suggest suitable action and also guidelines for the future by the first week of the next Session".

MR. SPEAKER : If need be, Members of the Rajya Sabha may also be associated with it. This will be treated as a separate motion and the other motion may be withdrawn.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : If the amendment is that a committee should be appointed to go into the question as to who should be the controlling authority as far as future procedure is concerned, we have no objection. But if it is also to go into the question of the behaviour of the member, then we have to oppose it.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : After listening to the observations made here, especially your observation about the whole incident and its wider aspects, I have no objection to accept the amendment read out by Mr. Mohan Dharia if it is added at the end of the motion.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : This is a fresh, independent amendment to the motion.

MR. SPEAKER : If it is to be treated as a separate motion, how will you fit it with the present motion of Mr. Malhotra ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : There is a motion before the House. To that an amendment was moved. There can be no amendment to the amendment. A fresh amendment may be moved to the original motion. Mr. Mohan Dharia's amendment may be accepted as a fresh amendment to the original motion.

MR. SPEAKER : We leave it to Mr. Malhotra whether he wants to keep his motion or withdraw it. But we will treat this motion as a separate motion.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : If it is taken as a separate motion, then it would be a substitute motion which is not permissible under the rules. But there can be a fresh amendment to the motion in a modified form, so that that formula could be fitted into the original motion.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, kindly have a look at the motion itself. It in terms says "and condemns his undesirable, undignified and unbecoming behaviour." Having done this, for what do we go to the Committee ? The whole thing is reduced to sheer absurdity. I am suggesting a way out. Therefore, we should delete the last part and add the modified amendment so that the entire motion, together with the amendment, does not make lack of sense, with due respect.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : It is entirely up to the mover of the resolution, Shri Inder J. Malhotra, to accept either one amendment or the other. There are two amendments before him, one by Shri Vajpayee and another by Shri Mohan Dharia. He is entirely free to accept anyone he likes.

MR. SPEAKER : My difficulty is about adjusting the amendment of Shri Mohan Dharia with the main motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, under rule 340 I move that the debate on this be adjourned so that we can take up more important items.

MR. SPEAKER : I am inclined to agree with the suggestion of Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. Let us adjourn the consideration of this motion to the next session. In the mean time, we will examine it. We will now leave it as it is and take up the next item. I hope all of you agree to this.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We do not agree to this. We have discussed it and we have spent so much time on it. Let us dispose it of.

MR. SPEAKER : If you are not agreeable to its postponement to the next session and if you want sometime to consider how to adjust the amendment with the main motion, we will postpone this discussion for the time being and take up the next item. We will again take up this item later today. Do you agree to this ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Yes, Sir

MR. SPEAKER : So, we keep it pending till it is finally redrafted in such a way that it fits in with the wording of the main motion.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR We will be ready with our proposals in about ten minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : In the mean while, we will take up Item No. 22.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : Sir, on a point of order. How can you postpone a business before the House and then take it up again later ?

MR. SPEAKER : This discussion is postponed for the time being. We will take it up later on when members are ready with their proposals.

17.50 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: SERVICE IN FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

MR. SPEAKER : We shall now take up Item No. 23.

Shri Annasaheb Shinde.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I rise to oppose it. I have already written to you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : So do I. I oppose the move to curtail the trade union right of the workers which is their birth right

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the Minister first move the Resolution.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : Sir, I beg to move :

> "In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968 (No. 59 of 1968), this House approves of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Food G.S.R. No. 152 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 29th January, 1971 and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 23rd March, 1971 declaring the service in the Food Corporation of India to be an essential service for the purposes of the said Act."

As is well known to the hon. Members and to this honourable House, the Food Corporation of India has assumed a very important place in the life of the community of the country. The Food Corporation of India after it was set up in 1964 is now acting as an agency for import of foodgrains, for storage of foodgrains, for distribution of foodgrains and for procurement of foodgrains. It is doing a very important work both from the point of view of protecting the interests of producers as well as protecting the interests of consumers.

Now, in a number of things, we find that sometimes there is a danger of break-

down of supplies which are so essential to the life of community. Therefore, it has been represented to us by the Food Corporation of India as well as some States in the country that in order to ensure supply of foodgrains which is so essential to the community, the service in the Food Corporation of India should be declared as an essential service under section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968. I laid a Notification on the Table of the House some days earlier. As per the rules, if a Notification is laid on the Table of the House, within 40 days a resolution approving the issue of the Notification is to be passed by the Parliament. Therefore, I have come to this House in order that this resolution may be approved by the House.

It is a simple proposition. I know some Members seem to be agitated over it. But no politics should be brought into it. Food is such an important supply to the life of the community that if it gets disturbed, that affects the economy of the country and the life of the community. Like water, electricity and health services, this is also an important service. Therefore, I would request the House to support the resolution unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Statutory Resolution is before the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if you will read the wording of the Resolution, it says :

> "...and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 23rd March, 1971 declaring the service in the Food Corporation of India to be an essential service for the purposes of the said Act."

Had the intention been to see that the flow of foodgrains to the Corporation is not interrupted, I would have appreciated it. Had it been used against anti-social elements for hoarding and depriving the Food Corporation of the foodgrains, I would have appreciated it. But I know this has been done after the strike by the employees of the Food Corporation of India who were given certain promises that after their services were transferred to the Food Corporation of India they will be given certain benefits.

There was a strike in Madras and there was a strike also in Bombay and Calcutta. I am sorry to say that in order to punish or to take away the right of strike of the Food Corporation of India employees, this is being done.

Sir, I oppose this mainly because in 1968 when the Essential Services Maintenance Act was enacted I opposed it on the basis that by declaring strike illegal or banning strikes, no strike can be checked. There were certain solemn promises made to the employees of the Food Corporation of India and I would ask the hon. Minister whether this resolution is in the interests of the employees or is it against their interests. My submission is that it is going against their interests. I agree that the flow of foodgrains to the Corporation is essenial in the larger interests of the country but this is not that. The main question is that the employees are being deprived of their legitimate trade-union rights for which I oppose and I would request every other hon. Member of this House and other groups to oppose it.

SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Sir, I also emphatically oppose this notification and if the Minister is so very eager to see that there is no disruption in the flow and storage of foodgrains and other commodities he has just now enunciated, I will ask him to take special measures. So far as labour-management relations are concerned, the relations prevailing in the Food Corporation have thoroughly changed. Sometime back, in February and January there were country-wide strikes for the simple reason that the contract labour is still employed there in huge Members and there was a promise and assurance given in this House also that the contract labour will be totally abolished. But the Government in its own undertaking is now engaging labourers on contract basis. That means they want to deprive the legitimate rights of the workers which they would enjoy if they are engaged directly by the management. From the notification, it appears that it is not the storage of the foodgrains, it is not to see that the Food Corporation works without any disturbance. It is only to curtail the trade union rights of the employees that this notification has been issued. So, if justice is to be done to the workers and employees in the Food Corporation, steps should be taken to im-

[Shri D. N. Bhattacharyya]

prove their conditions, both their wages and other service conditions and that would serve the purpose of bringing the matter into a workable situation.

So, while opposing it, I will request other hon. Members also to oppose this notification so that there may not be any imposition of this illegal law on the employees of the Food Corporation of India.

श्री के० एन० तिवारी (बेतिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत करता हूं। जिन्दगी के लिए अन्न की बहुत जरूरत है और हर एक व्यक्ति का जीवन इस पर निर्भर करता है ऐसी हालात मे अगर फूड कारपोरेशन में सेवा को एसेंमल सर्विस करार न दिया गया और इस सस्था मे स्ट्राइक के कारण बाहर से अनाज के आने और देश मे उसका इकट्ठा करने के काम का सचालन ठीक तरह से न हुआ, तो अनाज की कमी हो जायेगी और आम जनता को काफी कष्ट होगा।

जहा तक इस कारपोरेशन मे काम करने वाले कर्मचारियो का सम्बन्ध है, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करूगा कि वह उनकी सुख-सुविधाओ और ऐमिनिटीज का भी पूरा ध्यान रखें।

मैं इस ख्याल से इस प्रस्ताव का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं कि अन्न की महगाई न बढे और आम जनता को तकलीफ न हो।

12.00 hrs.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I am sorry to strike a different note. I cannot agree with this motion that the Minister has brough forward. If he has brought forward a motion to see that the Food Corporation of India manages its affairs well I would have been very happy about it.

But, from my little knowledge and experience—I have known top brass officials of the FCI,—I know this that their real object is to misguide the Goverament, to deny the legal trade union rights of thousands and thousands of workers who are employed today in the FCI so that they are debarred of their trade union rights.

I know there are thousands of workers who are working in the contract system in the FCI. This system should have been disbanded and they should have been made permanent. But this has not been done. There are some top officials in the FCI and its branches in various parts of the country who are misappropriating and there are serious charges, but those are not being looked into. In order to hoodwink the Government and the people, they have persuaded the Ministry to come forward with this kind of Notification followed by this kind of a motion.

I only humbly request that this should not be decided by the Ministry officials, or top officials of the FCI It is better to ask the Union, the trade union workers, so that they can come to some consultations, so that if there is any difficulty about wage conditions, etc those can be looked into and resolved I know the hon Minister is very kind and he will look into it After doing this, if it is necessary that such an order should be passed, I would be very happy to support But what I would suggest is that before that he should have consultations with the workers, with those who are engaged in the FCI, so that they will feel that the Minister is not misguided by the top officials of the FCI who are harassing the workers and the employees

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय (मुरेना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव मन्त्री महोदय ने रखा है मैं उसका विरोध करने के लिए खडा हुआ हूं। जितने मेम्बर अब तक बोले हैं अधिकाश का विरोध किया है। यह जो प्रस्ताव लाया गया है खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों के अधिकारो पर कुठाराघात करने के लिए लाया गया है, उनके अधिकार छीनने के लिए लाया गया है। उनकी जो वाजिब मांगें हैं उनको दबाया जाय, कुचला जाय, इसके लिए इसका उपयोग किया जायेगा। मैं इस से सहमत नही हूं। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि अनाज लोगों को सस्ता मिले और उचित समय पर पहुंच सके, अगर यही इसके पीछे भावना है तो मैं इसका स्वागत करूंगा। लेकिन मन्त्री

महोदय की नीयत में हमें ऐसा नहीं लगता है। इसके पीछे और बहुत सी बातें छिपी हुई हैं। आज इस खाद्य निगम के अन्दर बहुत सारे लोग अस्थायी काम कर रहे हैं। उन्हें स्थायी करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। यह भी प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, मैं चाहता हूं कि यह प्रस्ताव पास न हो और इस का मैं जोरों से विरोध करता हूं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I don't think the apprehensions of the Members are justified in any way because the Food Corporation of India is after all a public sector organisation. There is no question of somebody being a private body exploiting the workers or doing something against the workers and that all. This is a public sector organisation.

As I said earlier the food supply is such an essential item to the life of the community that we have to take all these steps. As far as Food Corporation of India is concerned, they have been trying to be in full sympathy to the cause of the workers and in fact at one stage when the question of amalgamation of the employees in the Food Corporation and the Food Department, and their regularisations etc. came up they were all very sympathetically considered and by and large with the consent of the workers these were regularised.

Now, if there are specific grievances, we can negotiate, we can discuss with Labour Ministry to find out ways and means whereby genuine grievances can be resolved. I don't agree with the contention that this measure is not justified. The whole community which is not at all concerned with any particular dispute as such, is penalised as a result of this kind of stoppage of supply of foodgrains.

I do not think that we should make political capital out of this simple issue. Shri S. M. Banerjee said that we should see that the genuine grievances of the worker should be settled appropriately.

I can assure him that if we are to evolve some impartial machinery to go into the problems of the workers, we can do that ; I have no objections to that. In fact, I would be prepared to support any such move for an impartial machinery to look into the problems of the workers or the employees of the Food Corporation of India. But as far as this resolution is concerned, in various parts of the country, different situations are prevalent, and at times, they are controlled by various factors.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस अधिनियम के माध्यम से वे हड़ताल कर सकते हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Sometimes, some ulterior motives also exist, and the supply of foodgrains is stopped or a situation is created whereby the supply of foodgrains to the whole community is adversely affected. I would, therefore, request all hon. Members to consider this proposition very coolly and see that they unanimously support this resolution which has been moved after a lot of consideration has been given to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

> "In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968 (No. 59 of 1968), this House approves of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Food G.S.R. No. 152 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 29th January, 1971 and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 23rd March, 1971, declaring the service in the Food Corporation of India to be an essential service for the purposes of the said Act.".

The motion was adopted.

18.07 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to move :

> "That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the House on the Bill to con-

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

solidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st March, 1971 and communicated to this House on the 31st March, 1971 and do resolve that the following 30 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely :

(1) Shri Satya Charan Besra
(2) Shri Somnath Chatterjee
(3) Shri Madhu Dandavate
(4) Shri P. K. Deo
(5) Shri C. C. Desai
(6) Shri Devinder Singh Garcha
(7) Shri Ghanshyambhai
(8) Shri Bhogendra Jha
(9) Shri Liladhar Kotoki
(10) Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
(11) Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
(12) Shri Krishna Chandra Pant
(13) Shri Anantrao Patil
(14) Shri Banamali Patnaik
(15) Shri S. Radhakrishnan
(16) Shri Gargishankar Ramkrishna
(17) Shri P. Ankineedu Prasad Rao
(18) Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
(19) Shri Vayalar Ravi
(20) Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
(21) Shri Erasmo de Sequeira
(22) Shri Shambhu Nath
(23) Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
(24) Shri Shiva Chandika
(25) Shri Kedar Nath Singh
(26) Shri Mukhtiar Singh
(27) Shri Tombi Singh
(28) Shri Tayyab Hussain
(29) Shri H. D. Tulsidas
(30) Shri G. Viswanathan".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a non-controversial item.

So, I shall put the motion to vote.

The question is :

"That this House do concur in the recommen ation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st March, 1971 and communicated to this House on the 31st March, 1971 and do resolve that the following 30 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely :

(1) Shri Satya Charan Besra
(2) Shri Somnath Chatterjee
(3) Shri Madhu Dandavate
(4) Shri P. K, Deo
(5) Shri C. C. Desai
(6) Shri Devinder Singh Garcha
(7) Shri Ghanshyambhai
(8) Shri Bhogendra Jha
(9) Shri Liladhar Kotoki
(10) Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma
(11) Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
(12) Shri Krishna Chandra Pant
(13) Shri Anantrao Patil
(14) Shri Banamali Patnaik
(15) Shri S. Radhakrishnan
(16) Shri Gargishankar Ramkrishna
(17) Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao
(18) Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
(19) Shri Vayalar Ravi
(20) Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
(21) Shri Erasmo de Sequeira
(22) Shri Shambhu Nath
(23) Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
(24) Shri Shiva Chandika
(25) Shri Kedar Nath Singh
(26) Shri Mukhtiar Singh
(27) Shri Tombi Singh
(28) Shri Tayyab Hussain
(29) Shri H. D. Tulsidas
(30) Shri G. Viswanathan".

The motion was adopted.

18.08 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Articles 120, 210, 343 etc.)

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 81, 82 and insertion of new article 281A)

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : I beg to move for leave to introduce† a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 120, 210 and Part XVII)

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 368)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneshwar) : I beg to move for leave to introduce r Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I introduce the Bill.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new sections 224A, 224B and 224C

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI Bhubaneswar) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I introduce the Bill.

I am not moving for leave to introduce the next Bill standing in my name.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II section 2, dated 2.4.71.
†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new article 16A)

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new articles 23A and 23B)

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 335)

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : I introduce the Bill.

16.10 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 338)

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new articles 330A and amendment of article 332 etc.)

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : I introduce the Bill.

CIVIL AVIATION (LICENSING) BILL*

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the licensing of certain flying

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 2.4.71.

and to repeal relevant sections of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the licensing of certain flying and to repeal relevant sections of the Air Corporations Act, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I introduce the Bill.

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY BILL*

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for building up an up-to-date and a comprehensive Library for Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for building up an up-to-date and a comprehensive Library for Parliament."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I introduce the Bill.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section 43B and amendment of sections 224, 237 etc.)

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I introduce the Bill.

GIFT TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 22, 23 etc.)

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Gift-tax Act, 1958.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Gift-tax Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I introduce the Bill.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE BILL*

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for legal assistance in civil suits to citizens without adequate means.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for legal assistance in civil suits to citizens without adequate means."

The motion was adopted.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BILL*

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of capital punishment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of capital punishment."

The motion was adopted.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 2.4.71.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 368)

SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE : I introduce the Bill.

18.12 hrs.

MOTION RE: CONDUCT OF MEMBERS DURING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The Speaker has already given a ruling to postpone it to the next session.

SOME HON. MEMBER : No, no.

AN HON. MEMBERS : It should be ruled out of order.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) : Is it the same Motion which was brought a few minutes ago ? I want to say something about the procedure first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You do not know what I am going to say. Whatever I do will be with the pleasure of the whole House. The House is Supreme ; it can agree to suspend the rules. I will be guided by that.

The House is aware that on the discussion of the Motion moved by Shri Malhotra, it was agreed put to the House and agreed that the discusston might be adjourned—till what time was not said.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : अगले सैशन तक।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I asked for 10 minutes. It was adjourned for 10 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The record would show that. As far as I remember, the decision was to adjourn the discussion—till what time, that was not said.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : For 10 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am told by Secretary that the Speaker said it is adjourned either until sometime today or to the next session. What is supposed to be an agreed amendment has been brought to my notice. With the permission of the House, I will read it out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : First it should be decided whether this matter should be taken up or not. Then only you can read it out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A suggestion is made that we can resume the discussion which was adjourned some time ago.

SARI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Ignoring the non-official business ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is for the House to decide.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Under what rule ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I said at the beginning that the House is supreme. You ask me under what rule. I am not immediately able to lay my hands on the rule, but even if there are rules that stand in the way, it has often happened that we have suspended those rules.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 2.4.71.

SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): In the case of unanimity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Or by majority.

SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA: Not by majority.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order. Once the non-official business is taken up, it cannot be stopped unless 2½ hours are devoted to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not doing anything. I am putting it to you. It is not as if we are in the midst of one business. We have finished one part of the business, namely introduction of Bills.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Non-official business has not been completed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is not correct. If the Government is trying to pressurise the Chair, we shall take very serious note of it.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We have the remotest idea of pressuring the Chair. I would submit respectfully that the Speaker was pleased, in view of the views expressed from various corners of the House, to adjourn the discussion on this particular resolution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How do you allow the Minister to speak and ignore me?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will listen to you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I caught your eye long before he did.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyway, he is in the middle of his speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is not fair.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The Speaker was pleased, with the consent of the House, to allow some time for redrafting the amendment, and now we have again come with the amendment and we have presented it to you to be adopted by the House. That is the position.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: What are we doing today? Will you tell us what you are doing? All the time you are stressing the importance of procedure, technicalities, formalities etc. Here a resolution came and then an amendment. The other amendment by Shri Vajpayee has not been withdrawn by him, and now a third thing is coming. I want to know why they are in a hurry because nothing is going to happen to the decency and decorum of the House because the House will adjourn today.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: If they do not want the amendment, we would like the original resolution to be put to vote.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। रूल 26 में लिखा है कि :

> "The last two and a half hours of a sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of private members' business."

नियमों में 'शेल' का प्रयोग किया गया है। सदन को अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है। एक बार हमने गैर-सरकारी कार्यवाई शुरू कर दिया आप स्वीकार करेंगे कि गैर-सरकारी कार्रवाई शुरू हो चुकी थी। (व्यवधान) आपने मेम्बरों को बुलाया और उन्होंने गैर-सरकारी विधेयक पेश किए, इसका मतलब यह है कि गैर-सरकारी कार्रवाई शुरू हो गई थी। अब ढाई घन्टे तक वह कार्रवाई चलेगी, उसके बाद भी कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होगी क्योंकि उसके लिए लास्ट 2½ आवर्स होंगे। उसके बाद भी रेजोल्यूशन नही आ सकता। आप इसको स्वीकार करेंगे कि मैंने स्वयम् संशोधन दिया है, और जो घटना उस दिन घटी थी उसकी गम्भीरता को मैं कम करके नहीं दिखलाना चाहता। परन्तु आज इसको लेने के बजाय अगर हम अगले अधिवेशन तक टाल दें तो आसमान गिरने वाला नहीं है, इस सदन की प्रतिष्ठा को आघात पहुँचने वाला नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think we can get through the whole business if you all agree and listen to me patiently. The position under the rules is very clear. We have taken Private Member's Business. Unless there is the unanimous consent of the House, we cannot take up something else in the midst of Private Member's Business. That is clear under the rules. Now I want to put it to the House whether we can take up the other business.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Before you put it to the House I want to say this. Let the records be straight. The Speaker has already determined that so far as the resolution moved by Mr. Malhotra is concerned the discussion might be postponed for sometime until an agreed amendment or a fresh amendment is brought forward.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : That would be borne out by the record. Later on another amendment has been drafted by Mr. Mohan Dharia a copy which has already been given to you. The question that now arises is whether the Speaker has the right to decide whether the discussion on that resolution could be resumed now. I am referring to rule 389 which deals with the residuary powers of the Speaker. Whenever there is no specific provision to deal with any particular matter, they come under the residuary powers or the discretionary powers which reside with the Speaker. The Speaker has already decided this point. He has said : let an amendment be drafted which is in agreement with the main resolution and which is not at a tangent with that resolution. Therefore the Speaker had given time to draft an amendment. An amendment has been drafted and a copy had been submitted to you and you should now allow us to move the amendment of Mr. Dharia. That is what has happened. This is permissible under the rules. Therefore, there would be two amendments before the House, one moved by Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Manoharan and the other one, a fresh amendment of Mr. Mohan Dharia,

Is this not the position obtaining under the circumstances ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose—*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall listen to you. I am on my legs now. I shall listen to your point of order. Let me first put to the House the position as it is. I shall first read the rules. Rule 25 says :

> "On days allotted for the transaction of Government business, such business shall have precedence and the Secretary shall arrange that business in such order as the Speaker may, after consultation with the Leader of the House, determine:
>
> Provided that such order of business shall not be varied—
>
> It is mandatory—
>
> "shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation."

Then, rules 26 says :

> "The last two and a half hours of a sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of private members' business" "Shall be allotted"—it is mandatory.

It is very clear. As far as I am concerned, I am not aware whether the Speaker has fixed a particular time for resuming this business. It has not been brought to me. (*Interruption*) Order, please.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Consult the Secretary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know nothing about it. It has not been brought to my notice officially that the Speaker has determined that this particular time is to be taken up for resumption of this business. It has also not been brought to my notice that he has said that there should be an agreed resolution to be brought here.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : You were not here then.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As far as I am concerned, I am not aware of it. That is the position. Now, you can raise your point of order.

SARI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The basic issue is this, The Speaker's ruling was based on what I had raised under rule 340 : adjournment of debate on motion. It says :

> "At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned."

AN HON. MEMBER : It was not accepted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Keep quiet. The hon. Speaker was kind enough to say that the whole thing be closed for the time being. Since the Speaker is not in the Chair now, I am afraid you would not be right in cutting into private members' business ; that will set a bad precedent for the whole House for times to come.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My point of order is this. The motion under rule 340 was moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Kindly read rule 340. It says :

> "At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned."

Even the permission is not needed from the Speaker. Even the permission of the Speaker is not necessary. The Speaker can overrule it. It is open to the Speaker to over-rule it on the ground that it is frivolous or superfluous. He could have overruled it on those grounds. But the Speaker, in his wisdom, did not overrule it. He agreed almost and said that this could be taken up later on,--if my memory is not failing, --in the next session. (*Interruption*) In the meantime, when he saw the head of Shri Raj Bahadur nodding, he said that if it could be unanimously brought, it could be discussed today. Shri Raj Bahadur said that he will bring it within 10 minutes. He said, "within 10 minutes." Then the Speaker perhaps said, "at any time of the day." As you have correctly put it, the rule was quoted by Shri Vajpayee. This is the time which should be utilised for private Members' business. Really, today is the day for discussing private Members' Bills, but because the Bills were not given notice of and were not ready, resolutions have been allowed, and one resolution is now pending before the House. This particular motion of Mr. Malhotra is also a private members' motion because all the members who have tabled it are private members. It has not been moved by the Leader of the House or by any Minister.

I would urge on the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to have patience. Let this go to the next session. Heavens will not fall. By that time, the conduct of the member also may improve.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not have the record just now of what the Speaker said. But I am told that he had said that it may be taken up either today or in the next session. Now my ruling is, it cannot be taken up now in the midst of private members' business. At the end of the business today, we may resume this discussion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Any ruling of the Chair cannot be to the prejudice of some of the existing rules which have already been adopted.

MR. DBPUTY-SPEAKER : You can write to me, but don't question my ruling now. At the end of the private members' business, if the House wants, we can resume this. We shall finish the list of business and at the end take it up.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Unless the rule is waived, that cannot be done.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : When Mr. Vajpayee moved his amendment, we did not raise any obiection becuuse we thought this is an important matter and we should get as much unanimity or consensus as possible in this matter. Only for the sake of consensus, we did not object to his amendment. Even now we could consider this appeal, but the point is that we have spent so much time on this matter and we have been guided by the opinions expressed by many hon. members and by the Speaker himself. They have taken the view that the matter should be comprehensively examined. Having done that, we want it to be discussed and finished today.

18.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : WITHDRAWAL OF CENTRAL FORCES FROM WEST BENGAL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

will now take up further discussion of Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu's resolution on withdrawal of central forces from West Bengal. Only 2 hours were allotted but we have already taken 2 hours and 24 minutes. The minister may reply now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. C. PANT) : As far as I remember, somebody was on his legs on the last occasion and had not completed his speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can reply now.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, I listened to the debate with great attention on the last day, when several hon. Members participated in it and made useful contributions. But in its essence it was a repetition of previous debates which had taken place on the question of the law and order situation in West Bengal and the functioning of the CRP and other Central forces in West Bengal.

Two new things have happened since this debate took place, Firstly, elections have taken place in West Bengal and the verdict of the people is before us. It is a matter of some satisfaction that while the party of my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, went before the people of West Bengal with the kind of argument which he used in this House the other day, the people of West Bengal have given their verdict in the matter. Also, my hon. friend, Shri Gopalan went to the people in Kerala with arguments similar to those which we are accustomed to hear in this House. The people of Kerala also have given their verdict.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) : Does the verdict mean only seats here ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The verdict shows that the people are not misled by specious arguments the verdict shows that the people stand for peace, stability, growth and peaceful transformation ; the verdict shows that the people are still prepared to stand by those forces in the country which do not want violence and disorder.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : If the verdict is according to the votes polled, in Kerala we have got more votes than the Congress. Then, what is the verdict ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : What happened in Kerala is too well-known to all the sections of the House, and that verdict is a renewal of faith of the people in the processes of parliamentary democracy and, if I may say so, it is a complete rejection of the cult of violence. This, in essence, is the meaning of the result in so far as it relates to Kerala and West Bengal. I am rather sorry that my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu and others have overlooked this basic fact which has intervened between the previous debate and the debate on this occasion.

The second important event that has taken place after the beginning of this debate is the formation of a new government in West Bengal and the revocation of President's Proclamation. This morning when I informed the House of the revocation of the Proclamation as a prelude to the ushering in of the popular government in West Bengal, my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu seemed to be objecting to it. I did not quite understand what he was objecting to. A popular government is being ushered in that State.

AN HON. MEMBER : A government of betrayal.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Whatever information I gave was to usher in a popular government and Shri Jyotirmoy Basu was objecting to it in the name of preserving democracy. I do not see how he can preserve democracy in that way ? Did he mean to say that President's Rule should continue in West Bengal ? Was that his intention ? Or, was there any other reason ? I did not quite follow him. It is open to my hon. friends opposite, though I do not have to spell out the ABC of democratic procedure to them, in case they have a majority it is open to them to challenge the majority in the assembly and form their government, if they can. That is the meaning of democracy. What is the use of shouting here ? Your minority will not be converted into majority by shouting here.

This Resolution is so untenable on the face of it that when my hon. friend rose to

move it I was expecting him to bring to bear on the Resolution a certain ingenuity, a certain imagination and a certain kind of argument which would give it some semblance of tenability but I was disappointed. All that he said was a repetition of many arguments he had used earlier. The saying is that this is the same old wine in a new bottle. In this case, it is the same old wine in an old bottle.

SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : You are repeating the same old things. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. C. PANT : There is a new Government there. The whole situation has changed.

Some hon. friends who spoke from my party and from other parties, Mr. Samar Guha and others, have raised certain questions. The questions are valid questions and they have to be answered. Shouting does not answer questions. I think, we have to learn to hear each other. I did not interrupt Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu even once. We have to learn to hear each other and, certainly, he can reply at the end of it if he finds anything that he does not agree to. (*Interruption*).

My hon. friend Mr. Samar Guha in his eloquent speech asked some questions. One question was : What was the compulsion that necessitated the deployment of CRP and other forces of the Union in West Bengal. Some other friends asked : Who was it that created the atmosphere of lawlessness and violence in West Bengal in the first place ? Then, another question asked was : Who was it that left no stone unturned in legitimising the politics of violence in all spheres of life in West Bengal and, having done so, who was it that sought to render the administrative machinery a helpless and ineffective spectator of the blatant breaches of law and order in West Bengal ?

These were the questions that were raised. Any attempt to answer these questions can lead you to only one answer and that will be stating the obvious.

Now, my hon. friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu and others complain that they are being made the target of Naxalite violence. We have heard of sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind. In this case, these people have sown the whirlwind and they do not want to reap the wind. After all, who began all this violence in West Bengal ? How did it grow ? May I remind the House that it was the UF Government that benignly set at large a large number of people who had been arrested previously. Some of them had been convicted of serious charges like murder, dacoity, etc. These Naxalites at that stage were released by the UF Government.

I know that the Naxalite movement grew out of the CPM. It is a fact that when the CPM had avowedly accepted the parliamentary path, then the more militant of their own broke away and formed the Naxalite movement. Thereafter, the movement proceeded in fits and starts. But it was nipped in the bud. At that time, a lot of them were put in jail and were brought to trial. It was under the UF Government that these people were again set at large. Their leaders were set at large and they were allowed to organise and they were allowed to consolidate themselves in different parts of the State.

May I remind Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu that it is this that is the main factor responsible for the increase in a number of incidents of Naxalite violence since April, 1970. But for this benign generosity on the part of my CPM friends in the UF Government at that stage the Naxalites would not have been allowed to re-group and consolidate themselves and this which they now realise as a threat to them would not have risen at all. So let them do a little bit of heart-searching here.

The House can today look back on the entire term of President's rule, but, in order to make an assessment of it, it would be necessary to recall the conditions that prevailed before that. I have briefly referred to the conditions of lawlessness, etc. that prevailed and, Sir, during the first 2-3 months of President's rule, my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu's Party tried its level best to bring the administration in that State to a stand-still. In fact, many of the incidents mentioned by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu relate to that period. The situation was further accentuated by the steady increase in the incidence of violence and lawlessness on the part of the Naxalites and other anti-social elements. The Naxalite violence took a more gruesome turn since the month of August when several persons including Policemen were brutally murdered. Since December

[Shri K. C. Pant]

there was a planned stepping up. Sir, it is a tragedy that people can laugh at other people being murdered. It is a tragedy... (*Interruptions*) No matter who the human-being is, if some human-being is being murdered and there are hon. Members in this House who can laugh at it, well, let them search their own hearts. Is that civilised conduct ?.. (*Interruptions*)

Since December there was a planned stepping up in interparty clashes by those who obviously hope to lose through peaceful and violence-free elections. It was in this background of the disquieting state of law and order that the services of the CRP and other armed forces were requisitioned by the State administration in West Bengal. After all, those who believe in law and order those who believe in peaceful methods, have nothing to fear from Central armed forces. Those who want to conduct their politics in a peaceful manner, who want to go to the people to get their consent in a peaceful manner, who do not want to terrorise and intimidate people—why should they be afraid of Central armed forces ? This opposition to the Central or other armed forces has to be understood against the background of all the events that I have placed before the House to-day...(*Interruptions*) Why can't you face the truth ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Master of truth on the other side : Monopolists...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. C. PANT : I realise Yahya Khan has not conducted elections there. May I point out ? But I know that if some day you come into control of the armed forces, you may well act like that. That will be the end of elections in this country. We realise that. Therefore, please don't say things like this when you are very vulnerable. I don't mind your using an argument. Don't use an argument which is so vulnerable.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu has argued—he has stated in his resolution - that the CRP has been acting unlawfuly and beyond its jurisdiction. On both these counts he is obviously very wrong. I need hardly take the time of the House in explaining the constitutional provisions in this matter. The House is well aware of them and there are rules which govern the deployment of Central Armed Forces in States in aid of the civil power and this position is so clear that I don't think I need to repeat it. It is, of course, clear to those who want to understand it and those who know that this induction of power will be an aid to peace. And those who are afraid that with the induction of these forces, they will not be able to intimidate and terrorise in the political field, I don't expect them to understand these arguments or these provisions of law.

Then there was some criticism of the actual performance of the CRP. The CRP was discharging an exteremely difficult responsibility under very trying circumstances. By and large, as a force, they have handled their responsibility with firmness tempered with restraint.

I don't say that in all cases I can give a clean chit to every individual in the Force. I don't rule out the possibility of of certain individuals having gone astray because in such a large force that is always possible. I am not here to hold a brief for the CRP but I am here to hold something for the truth. And, it is the truth that sometimes is sought to be distorted in this House. It is totally unfair and unwaranted to condemn the force as a whole.

Sometimes in this House there is an attempt to condemn all forces of law and order. This has got to be understood, because, these Forces have got a certain important duty to discharge and who has given them this duty ? They are performing a duty which has been given to them by Parliament, by the Central Government and by the duly constituted Governments, who have been elected by the people. They have only one instrument to maintain and to preserve law and order. That instrument is the Police Force and the Central Armed Forces. Now, these Forces are only doing their duty in the States. How far is it right for any Member to pick up a few instances and build up a case which seeks to denigrate the force a whole ?

My friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu said about complaints and asked what are you doing about it. Now it is the State Government's duty. So long as the President's rule is there, it has to be seen that law and order is maintained, that people move about

freely and fearlessly, and are enabled to pursue their professions or avocations. No Government in the world can afford to ignore this basic function and this basic duty. Those who seek to denigrate the Force as a whole, picking up certain stray incidents, are not doing any service. They should understand and realise this.

But, I want to assure my friend that every time an allegation was received, it was enquired into Action is taken against the persons found at fault. I must say this for the information of the House. We have received from various agencies 36 complaints against CRP during the period 22.3.1970 to 22.3.1971. Of these, 31 complaints were found to be either false or baseless or unjustified. As regards one complaint relating to misbehaviour of some CRP personnel during Holi at village Bolpur, Birbhum district, it was fund that *prima facie* one head constable was at fault and he was immediately placed under suspension. The remaining complaints are pending inquiry. So, in all these cases, these allegations are enquired into, very thoroughly.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu made a number of wild allegations against the CRP. While I cannot quote all the instances as there will not be time, I could quote a few instances to give the correct picture in relation to the point at issue. We said that in Malda district a 14 year girl was raped by CRP. This complaint had, in fact, featured in a memorandum received from a women's organisation in West Bengal. The complaint was that on 3rd March some houses in Kaliachak village were raided and on the same day the 14 years' old daughter of a resident of the village was violently molested. The complaint was enquired into by the State Government and during the enquiry both the girl and her grand-mother denied the allegations.

Another complaint was that in Kharba P.S. on 22nd April the armed police raided the House of a local peasant and molested his 14 years' old daughter and physically assaulted his old mother. These allegations too during an inquiry have been denied by the persons concerned.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu further stated that in Basanti, six girls who were under arrest were raped by the CRP men. I need only state for his information and the information of the House that the CRP was not involved in any raid or search at Basanti police station. Even now, he is not accepting the facts. That is the tragedy. Facts seems to have no influence on him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We know what he is, and, therefore, we never accept anything,

SHRI K. C. PANT : Facts are like water on a duck's back, so far as he is concerned.

Reference was also made to an incident in Jadavpur University on 28th February. It is a fact that on receipt of intelligence, a search was organised in some of the hostels in Jadavpur University and during the search, the police party was attacked with bombs and pipe-guns. In the course of the search, huge amounts of arms including 60 bombs, 4 grenades and 3 pipe-guns and large quantities of explosive substances and acids were discovered. It was also found that Naxalites not belonging to the hostel had taken shelter there. I do not know whether Shri Jyotirmoy Basu likes to own up those Naxalites or not, I cannot say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They were sent by the police. That is our information.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu would perhaps call these actions of the police unlawful, but fortunately there are not many who share his concept of law.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let him go to the people of West Bengal.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Those who venture to make wild allegations must first very carefully make sure that their own conduct is beyond reproach.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He is talking like a Congressman, not like a Home Minister.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is high time that our friends in the CPM did some honest heart-searching themselves. It is high time that they repudiated openly the politics of violence and chaos. Do they do so ? I have often asked them in this

[Shri K. C. Pant]

House, I have asked my hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu this question. Does he repudiate the politics of violence ? And does he choose to help rather than hinder the forces of law and order ? For, that is the crucial question. What is the use of the professing innocence in this House at any moment ? All his leaders or he himself can stand up and say that they repudiate the politics of violence.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Do Government repudiate the politics of murder ? Does hon. friend repudiate the politics of murder ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Let not my hon. friend provoke me. He cannot provoke me. He cannot answer the question. He never can answer the question.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : What is the use of the politics of murder ? Will he repudiate it ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : He cannot answer my question, because he believes in violence.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Let him answer my question. He cannot answer my question, because he believes in murder of innocent people.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Any use of the police is the use of the only force which a civilised society can use in containing the the law and order situation, in controlling it and in giving protection to peaceful citizens,

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Our party resolution on this is very clear.

SHRI K. C. PANT : What other force is there ? But does that justify the kind of violence from which Bengal is today bleeding ? Bengal is today bleeding from a thousand wounds. Does it justify that ? Why not a single word of condemnation about the murders that are committed ? So many Congressmen have been murdered, policemen have been murdered ; others also have been murdered, Why not they condemn this ?

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : What about Shri Hemant Kumar Basu's murder ?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : When Shri Hemant Kumar Basu was murdered, it was our party which first gave the call for a general strike in protest against that. Let him be honest and true to the facts. We protested against Shri Hemant Kumar Basu's murder. It was our party which issued the call for general strike. Let him be true to the facts.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I would be very happy if my hon. friend, if not Shri A. K. Gopalan, can stand up and say 'I condemn violence in politics entirely'. It is a simple statement ; he can say 'I condemn violence'.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : When the military kills a man, is it violence or non-violence ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Let him condemn violence ..

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : When the Army or the CRP kills a man, it is violence or non-violence ? They are still maintaining class-rule to suppress the working classes and the exploited masses in the name of maintenance of law and order. You want to maintain the profits of the monopolists and feudal forces. You are defending their interests. It is a reign of terror that is now continuing in West Bengal.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend is getting very excited.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I asked a straight question. Why does he not answer it ? I said : we will condemn violence if he condemns the politics of murder.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not yielding.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Let there be no violence at all.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Hemanta Basu's party has been reduced from 10 to 3 The people of Bengal have given the reply. Ajoy, Mukherjee who led this compaign against our party has had the strength of his party reduced .o 5. He was defeated by our Jyoti Basu by an overwhelming majority of 11,000 votes. You are shameless fellows. That is why you are talking in terms of killing people.

SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA : He must state facts and not mislead the House.

MR. DEPUTY.SPEAKER : Shri Jyotirmoy Basu has the right of reply.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If Jyotirmoy Basu won in Calcutta, it is because we believe in the democratic process.

Therefore, the has won (*Interruptions*). I think my hon. friends do not trust Shri Jyotirmoy Basu to make a good job of replying to the debate. Otherwise, they would not rise up so many times to try to help him out of his difficulty.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Even after doing such wonderful work, they have not made you a Cabinet Minister.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Dr. Ranen Sen referred in this very House to instances where illicit arms and ammunition were recovered from CPI(M) offices. What is their answer to that ? He specifically referred to the CPI(M) offices in Cossipore, Noalpara and Katwa.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA : These are all false. You are slandering our party.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He said it in this House.

SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA : He is your new agent.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Why did they not contradict Dr. Ranen Sen when he spoke ? Even the other day from the CPI(M) office in Siliguri after a search, a pipegun, cartridges, bombs, two daggers (one of which was blood-stained) and some materials for manufacturing arms etc. were recovered. This House is also not unaware of the widespread cult of violence injected into politics by the CPI(M).

SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA : See the contradiction by the police of the same news.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Many instances were cited in this House of the kind of violence the CPI(M) have indulged in. I do not want to quote all of them as it would take up the time of the House. West Bengal even witnessed the dastardly murder of three candidates in the recent elections.

SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA : One by your man.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : All by your men.

SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA : Who murdered the Ukhra candidate ?

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) : He was murdered by his men. There is a certified copy of the Magistrate's statement. I have got it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Ordinarily when some one speaks and somebody else wants to interrupt, the courteous thing is to yield. When Mr. Gopalan gets up, I always sit down to allow him to interrupt and make his point, but the proceedings cannot be conducted if there are continuous interruptions. Let me remind my hon. friends that we on this side of the House are very careful to accord them the maximum courtesy. They should return that courtesy. That is all that I can say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have taken enough time.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You speak the whole day. Why don't you listen ? That is the trouble. You like to speak the whole time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am tired of hearing you, from the Prime Minister down to yourself.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Now, coming to the question which party has suffered, our party has suffered heavily on account of the politics of murder and assault. Between the 11th and 27th March, there have been several assaults on the supporters of the Congress and seven have lost their lives, the most gruesome incident being the murder of Dhyanshwar Roy, ex-MLA, who was murdered in Jalpaiguri on the 27th. The House is also aware of the shocking murder of Nepal Roy, a Congress MLA, on the 30th in Calcutta. Have we heard a word condemnation from them about these murders ?

Some of my friends are again and again reminding me that they have increased their strength in the West Bengal Assembly. I know that they have increased their strength in the Assembly from 83 to 111, thanks to the army and the forces of law and order, but none of them has referred to the fact that our increase has been far more spectacular, from 55 to 105.

SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA : Because of the army.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : You secured only 34 per cent of the votes.

SHRI K. C. PANT : About the votes also, it is a statistical sleight of hand to say that they have got more votes. You set up more candidates, more were defeated, if you take them into account you have got less votes than you got in the last elections.

I think that the best test is what happened in Calcutta because Calcutta was most directly exposed to CPM rule, directly saw the functioning of CPM. And how many seats did you lose in Calcutta ?

19.08 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*]

The people of Calcutta have shown that they are disenchanted with the politics of violence and the people of Bengal will follow suit very soon. What is needed today in West Bengal is not the withdrawal of the armed forces. That is something which can always be done as many hon. members said. If peaceful conditions prevail, nobody wants to keep the Central Armed Forces there. The fact of the matter is that peaceful conditions are not prevailing and have not been prevailing for some time in the past.

The State Government will also have to make their own assessment, but it should be the aim of all of us to see that the administrative machinery is strengthened, that peace prevails in Calcutta and that unlawful elements or elements which support disruption of law and order, which want the fabric of law and order to be broken, to whichever category of party they may belong, are isolated and the peace-loving people all get together That is something which is very necessary in Calcutta today because in Bengal there is great need for development, for production. There is need for a total harnessing of the energies of the people for productive purposes so that Bengal can develop and take care of the basic problems. It is not enough to tackle the law and order problem. It is necessary also to go to the roots of the problem. The socio-economic problems have to be solved and in order to solve them law and order is also necessary. Peace and calm are necessary. Without that the necessary production cannon be achieved. Without increasing production, without increasing the wealth of West Bengal it is not possible to improve conditions there rapidly. It is in the creation of such conditions that the future of West Bengal lies. Many steps were taken during the President's rule to speed up the process of development in West Bengal. Whether it was the formation of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority or the resources, we found money for the development of Calcutta. We introduced land reform legislation which, if I may say so with all respect, was more progressive than the one introduced during the U.F. regime. We have also tried to alleviate the unemployment problem by starting a rural works programme. All these details were given in the House previously. I do not want to repeat them. We have tried to create conditions in which industry which was rather at a low ebb can be revived. We have speeded up the public sector projects. During the President's rule a lot of good work had been done. Now we have to see that peaceful conditions prevail so that this good work can be carried forward. This can best be done by the restoration of normal peaceful conditions in that State.

In view of what I have said, I oppose the resolution. As the main resolution is opposed I also oppose the amendment of Dr. Sen mainly because it is not correct to say that the CRP and other Central forces have failed in the discharge of their duties. We cannot for a moment ignore the fact that it was mainly due to the hard and meritorious work done by these forces that the elections went off peacefully in West Bengal and the people of West Bengal reaffirmed their faith in democracy rejecting the intimidatory forces of violence and extremism. We are happy at the results in West Bengal because what was at stake in West Bengal was not merely an election ; it was a way of life ; it was a system of values and belief in the basic human rights and decencies. All these things were at stake and it is a matter of great satisfaction to us that a minority which was bent on imposing its will through force and violence on the majority was prevented from doing so and the people of West Bengal were enabled to express their political choice in freedom and fearlessness and the result is, today we have in West Bengal a Government that is pledged to carry on the good work forward. On this occasion on behalf of Members sitting on this side of the House, I wish them all luck.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : May I suggest that before we take up discussion under rule 193, Shri Murasoli Maran in whose name there is a second resolution may be allowed to move that resolution so that further discussion can be taken up the next day.

MR. SPEAKER : He has to speak by way of reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr. Pant has been a very good advocate trying to defend a case where the man needs to be conviced for the sake of good law and order.

He should kindly listen to what I am quoting from a paper, Hindustan Standard dated 26th March.

SHRI K. C. PANT : At least I am not interrupting you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I expect you will listen to what I have to say. This is what Mr. S. C. Jamir, a man who was Deputy Minister in this Government, in his Party, till the other day, says :

> "Mr. S. C. Jamir .....considers army operations in Nagaland as one of the factors leading to his defeat.
>
> In a statement to the Press, Mr. Jamir said : 'Army operations have become a nightmare for the Nagas. The very sight of the Army stirs up bitterness and undo whatever good things the Government does.
>
> Bitterly complaining against the actions of the Army over which the State Government has no control,...the former Deputy-Minister said.....'It is most unfortunate that we got identified with the army action for which we had no legal authority.'
>
> Mr. Jamir demanded that army operations should be stopped immediately and the Army should be kept only in the international border. The internal security should be maintained with the help of Nagaland Armed Police, Assam Rifles and other police force in Nagaland under the control of the State Government."

"Once the army is confined to the international border," Mr. Jamir said, "the Nagas themselves will initiate the process of consultation and end the present political impass." I understand that you have heard it. This is not from a CPM Member, but from a gentleman who was a Minister with this Government for so many years, belonging to the Congress party. He is the man who has uttered this. Not even seven day have passed. What more do we need to say ? You understand this.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The hon. Member said that he was not a CPM member but a gentleman.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am not quite so brilliant as you are or as your colleagues. Will you kindly repeat what you said ? I said Mr. Jamir is not a CPM Member ; that condemnation will be nothing to you. You ought to go for an IQ test.

Now, Mrs. Rohatgi said—I shall meet point by point so that there is no misunderstanding. We do not want to sell cock-and-bull story before this House as the

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Minister has taken that courage to do that. I do not have that courage. She said that the "Congress has trampled the people for their own ends. They have become more corrupt and an instrument of torture. The United Front, particularly Jyoti Basu, when he became the Home Minister, came and stopped it, at least tried to stop it."

I now come to Rabindra Sarovar. The thing was published in the Official Gazette, and the Commission was appointed with a sitting judge of the Calcutta High Court under the orders of the Governor of West Bengal. About the molestation of women, it was a concocted story created for driving political benefit against the United Front Government of which Shri Jyoti Basu was the Home Minister. Mr. S. C. Ghose was appointed—a high court judge—as the head of the Commission ; the Commission was appointed by the Governor, an agent of the Centre. It says in the concluding paragraph :

> "Upon the evidence on record as discussed above, the Commission is of the view that the said evidence does not prove that there was molestation of any woman in or about Rabindra Sarovar Stadium on the night of 6th or early hours of the 7th April, 1969. The Commission holds that there was no molestation of women in or about the Rabindra Sarovar Statium on the occasion of the function of *Asoke Kumar Ntte*."

If you like, I would like to place before the House, on the Table of the House, the whole thing for the benefit of other Members who talk about Rabindra Sarovar. (*Interruption.*)

Then, I refer to Dr. Ranen Sen. I am sorry I have to say that they have become the Communist Party of Indira : they have ceased to be the Communist Party of India. He talked about the Eastern Frontier Rifles. Dr. Sen is a knowledgeable and mature person. He should have known that the EFR is part of the provincial armed constabulary. About the CRP, I can say that Shri Jyoti Basu never wanted the CRP to be deployed in West Bengal. He had demanded and succeeded in putting the CRP in the barracks. Shri Jyoti Basu and other leaders of my party never asked for police guards. It was done as the police wished to post them outside the premises. It is their function to look after this. None of our leaders of West Bengal asked for police guards. Let it be noted on the record here.

Then, Dr. Ranen Sen went on to talk about the finding of plastic bombs in Cossipore. I can tell you this is false ; absolutely false ; it is an unmixed untruth. I say further there had been instances when efforts have been made to plant bombs and weapons within the premises where the CPM is identified. But we have foiled them. That is why the heartburning. I give you a very recent happening. I have got documents to prove it. I can satisfy anybody who would like to know more about it. It has happened in Burdwan district at Hat Gobindpur to rouse passion and to commit atrocities. They flashed a wrong news that a man who could be identified as a member of the CPM was a primary teacher. In his house they searched, and found ballot-boxes sealed, and four guns. Now, it is known to everybody that those ballot-boxes are very old ones which he had bought from an auction from the Burdwan court years ago, and the seal was only a dummy seal. It had no relation to the elections at this time. The four guns that have been seized from his premises are wholly and fully licensed ones. What is happening, we want to know from the Minister.

About Ukhra, I have with me a stamped certified copy which says that one Sanat Kumar Mukherjee of Kumardi gave a statement before the Sub-Judicial Magistrate, Durgapur, under section 164 Cr. P. C. The certified copy says :

> "The persons named in the statement are known to be Naba Congress workers of Kumardi village."

I have got this certified copy. The murder of the Bangla Congress candidate, Debdutta Mandal, was committed by people who belong to Naba Congress.

SHRI K. C. PANT : In the case of late Debdutta Mandal and late Mr. Ghosh, seven persons have been arrested. So, it will be known as to which the party they belong to ; I do not want to say anything more now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Have you

arrested these two persons against whom the statement has been sworn in a court of law ? You have not, because that will mean that your own people will be exposed. We know all the story.

Coming back to Dr. Ranen Sen, he spoke about our politics of violence. When in Bhoglusola, Midnapore, a lot of blood flowed, one man said, "Is the colour of the blood yellow or red, because it came out of CPI generated violence ?" So, it is no use saying all this. Mr. Vayalar Ravi, a young friend from Kerala, talked about Hemanta Basu's murder. If you read the *Economic Times* you will know exactly who is responsible for it and who are the persons who have been arrested—one Prabal Deb, a relation of the editor of the Congress-run newspaper *Jugantar* and another man who is a Forward Bloc worker. We are sorry for Hemanta Basu's murder. We have condemned the murder. We were the first party to call a hartal. But what has happened ? After the Forward Bloc started toeing the line of Mr. Pant's leader, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, instead of 21 Forward Bloc MLAs returned in 1969, the number came down to 3 ! You understand that stooging does not always pay. It might cause indigestion, as it has caused to many.

About the criticisms of my Jan Sangh friends, I am not surprised. They talk about many things. We know about their communalism and their *Varnashram* to condemn the rights of scheduled castes and tribes. But they have something very much in common with Mrs. Indira Gandhi. I call them people with like-mind. When they had to pass the Prevention of Violent Activities Bill, they did not come to the floor of the House because they were not sure about themselves. So, they took it through the back door to the consultative committee and there my Jan Sangh friends of the Hindu Raj supported her in getting it passed. They are like-minded people. Let us not go by what somebody says. Let us go by what the action is. Of course, Mrs. Gandhi is very secular and very democratic. But for this sort of services rendered, a little barter had to be done and Mr. Hansraj Gupta, the man arrested after Gandhi's murder on charges of complicity, the man who said that Muslims should go to Mecca and the Communists should go to Russia, was given Padma Bhushan as a reward for services rendered. We know the alliance ; we know everything about it.

Mr. Daschowdhury of the Forward Bloc—I call them block forward—has turned his coat for the services rendered, but his party has not been able to return a single member from West Bengal to his House. Of course, he and another friend of his, both had gone to Congress.

Coming to Mr. Nepal Roy's death, we are sorry for any death that happens. But who has done it ? Sir, you know that** Unfortunately, I have to say so...(*interruptions*)

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : I object to these remarks...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I say that his own anti-social friends have murdered him. I am reading a quotation...

SHRI K. C. PANT : May I point out...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am not yielding to Shri Pant. I am reading out the quotation. This is an article from the *Hindustan Times* which says...(*interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, may I rise on a point of order ? It is a well-established convention in this House that we cannot say anything against even a person who is absent. Now the hon. Member is referring to a person who is no more. Can a person be de-famed in this way by saying that**

MR. SPEAKER : Making such remarks is in very bad taste. After all, that person is no more. Even in the case of persons who are absent from the House such remarks are not allowed. Such expressions should not be used.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, at the beginning I expressed my sorrow for his death. Further, as I said, I am only stating the facts. Now may I quote from the newspapers dated 31st March, one from *Statesmen* and another from *Times of India* ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : May I point out...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, he is interrupting me too often. I am not yielding. According to *Statesman* :

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair *vide* Col. No. 269.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

"Acting on information the police also arrested a youth in the Kumartuli area in connection with the murder of Mr. Nepal Roy yesterday. The man was described as an 'anti-social' element. While a Calcutta police spokesman declined 'at this stage' to reveal his political identity he said the youth was not connected with CPI (M). He was wanted in connexion with several cases, including that of murder."

Now I am quoting from the *Times of India* :

"The police have arrested a young man in connection with the murder of Mr. Nepal Roy, a new Congress member of the State Assembly, yesterday.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Detective Department, Mr. D. Roy, told newsmen that the arrested young man was wanted in connection with serveral murder cases.

Asked if he had any connection with CPM, Mr. Roy replied 'No'. He said the police would have to question the young man further to find out if he had any political affiliation."

So, it is no use cooking stories against us. It is not going to pay.

Who are the people who went to garland the Naxalite leader who died ? Was it not Shri Sushital Roy, on whose head was a prize of Rs. 5,000 and who was related to Dr. Sushital Bose, a resident of Mayo Hospital, who contested on a Congress ticket in 1967 ? Is it not a fact that from his house two Naxalites were arrested, one from Andhra and another from Orissa ? A High Court judge said, well, I would not go into it.

If you ask the people of West Bengal in whom they have confidence they will tell you. The *Times of India* gives a clear analysis of the last elections when it says that the Congress in 1969 got 41 per cent of the votes ; in 1971 it was reduced to 28 per cent. In 1969 CPM got 20 per cent votes, that is, 27 lakhs. This time it is 37 per cent or about 45 lakhs. If you understand what the figure means you can draw your own conclusion.

I am now talking of another socialist friend of the Government, a member of this House belonging to PSP. In the West Bengal Legislature last time they had 7 MLAs. Now it has come down to three. In this House their number has come down from 13 to two.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukundapuram): What about CPM in Kerala ? How many seats did they get in the last elections and how many now ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I will come to that.

In Jadhavpur, where this hon. Member was teaching, he was chased out. In his voice we see his true colour, which tallies with the voice of America. We know what it is.

There have been indiscriminate arrests and torture. Even hospital employees rendering humanitarian service were arrested and the hospital was about to be closed down that is, Chittaranjan Sewa Sadan.

They have created plain-clothes police guerillas. The object is to have private murders. What happens to a country when the Government comes down to the level of private assassination. That is what they are doing today in West Bengal.

A very senior police officer has divulged that a murder squad has been created for the elimination and annihilation of the CPM people. They went to kill 2500 of them. May I tell you the name of the Department in Delhi which is handling the whole affair ? This is, in short, called RAW, that is, Research and Analytical Wing of the Home Ministry which is headed by a gentleman whose name I do not want to mention. He has been entrusted with the job.

It is the outcome of the conspiracy that was hatched between Shri Ajoy Mukerjee and Shri Y. B. Chavan in October, 1967. That was named as Operation Hooghly. Out of 2500, so far they have taken a toll of about 250. The balance of 2250 remains. Let us see how you do it. If they murder one, we will produce ten to fight you, the stooges of monopolists.

They have committed a rape an democracy ; they have committed a fraud on democracy. It is a new Government headed by a person who is chief of party of five in a House of 280. If Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee was really a man who believed in morals,

after losing to Jyoti Basu in Baranagore by a margin of 11,000 votes, he should have resigned. But he is a thick-skinned man. Out of 150 candidates who contested from Bengal Congress in last elections. They got 33 seats and this time they got only 5 seats. This is what it is.

We are not forgetful of 1967 elections. We know how you do horse-trading. We know how you raised funds in 1967 and brought MLA after MLA by paying money ranging from Rs. 9000 to Rs. 1,17,000 for which your monopolist friends provided money. We know how you create defections and how you make a minority Government into a majority Government. The people will judge. But I tell you that you are only trying to dig your own grave in a very swift manner.

SHRI K. C. PANT : So long as he does not convert our majority into a minority by other means, it is all right. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu, you use a very harsh language.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Do I ?

MR. SPEAKER : You should try to soften yourself.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : Sir, he must withdraw that**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I never said that.

MR. SPEAKER : That will be expunged.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I never said it.

MR. SPEAKER : If they are there, they will be expunged from the proceedings.

Now, I first put an amendment moved by Dr. Ranen Sen to the Resolution to the vote of the House.

Amendment was put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"This House, keeping in view the fact that in West Bengal the C.R.P. and and other Central Forces have been unlawfully acting beyond their jurisdiction causing serious resentment amongst the people there, demands immediate withdrawal of such Forces from West Bengal."

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I call Mr. Muarasoli Maran to move his Resolution, we will resume discussion on the Motion under item 22 by Shri Inder J. Malhotra.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Sir, let Mr. Maran just move it and further discussion be carried over to the next session. Then, you may proceed with other discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

19.35 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: FEDERAL DEBT COMMISSION

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : I beg to move :

"This House views with concern the financial difficulties of various States arising from the present system of devolution of Central Taxes, Loans, Grants and Plan assistance with special reference to the problems of Tamil Nadu whose legitimate claims have been ignored and in particular resolves that a Federal Debt Commission be set up to review the indebtedness of States and suggest ways and means of lightening the burden of debt."

May I continue the next day, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

Item No. 22—as I said that we would resume it a little later...

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli) : When will you take up the discussion under Rule 193, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : You still want to have it ?

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

19.36 hrs.

MOTION RE: CONDUCT OF MEMBER DURING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, क्या आप अपना संशोधन वापिस ले रहे हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्या हो रहा है। मेरा पुराना संशोधन था और यह जो संशोधन है इन दोनों में अन्तर क्या है ? मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि सरकारी पार्टी अपना दिमाग बदलती रहती है। एक बार मेरा संशोधन स्वीकार कर लिया। अब दूसरा संशोधन ले आए।

संसद-कार्य और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : आपने खुद यह संशोधन ड्राफ्ट किया है।

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put Mr. Vajpayee's amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is :

That in the Motion—

(1) *for* "strongly disapproves of the conduct of Shri Ram Deo Singh who created obstruction and showed disrespect to the President on the solemn occasion of the Address."

substitute "resolves that a Committee consisting of 15 Members of this House be nominated by the Speaker to go into the question of alleged disorderly conduct of Shri Ram Deo Singh at the time of the President's Address", and

(2) *for* "and condems his undesirable, undignified and unbecoming behaviour."

substitute "and make a report to the House by the 1st July, 1971."

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put the amendment of Shri Mohan Dharia to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"In the first line of the Motion, *delete* the words "strongly disapproves of" and *substitute* the words "is deeply concerned at".

"In the Second line, after the word "who", *add* "is alleged to have".

In line 5, after the word "and", *delete* the rest and *add*—

"therefore resolves that a Committee consisting of 15 Members of this House is constituted by the Hon'ble Speaker to go into the matter in all details and to suggest suitable action and also guide-lines for the future by the first week of the next session."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put the Motion as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That this House is deeply concerned at the conduct of Shri Ram Deo Singh who is alleged to have created obstruction and showed disrespect to the President on the solemn occasion of his Address to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together under article 87 of the Constitution on the 23rd March, 1971 and therefore resolves that a Committee consisting of 15 Members of this House be constituted by the Hon'ble Speaker to go into the matter in all details and to suggest suitable action and also guide-lines for the future by the first week of the next Session."

The motion was adopted.

19.39 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: ARREARS PAYABLE TO SUGARCANE GROWERS

MR. SPEAKER : You want to have this discussion under Rule 193 ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Let him move it and it can be discussed next time.

MR. SPEAKER : Only half-an-hour. I will allow only very brief speeches of 4 or 5 minutes.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli) : I am thankful to you, Mr. Speaker, for having enabled this discussion to come up today—the last day of this session. All sections of the House are concerned with this issue. The Minister made a statement the other day which is very misleading. He said that the arrears are only to the tune of Rs. 41 crores and even of this Rs. 41 crores, Rs. 20 crores are in the process of being paid. The balance would be about Rs. 20 crores. This is what he said. Perhaps he wanted to play it down. That is why it has been stated like that.

I am coming from Tamilnadu. I can say, from Tamilnadu alone, two biggest factories are owned by some of the biggest monopolists, one by Parry and company and the other by Kothari. These two factories alone owe to she cane-growers to the extent of Rs. 1 crore for the supply of cane during the crushing season of 1970-71. How they make the payment is this. They pay only Rs. 22 on hand. For the balance amount of Rs. 50 per tonne they keep it back and they issue receipts only. Now, I have information that for the current season, they are issuing chits for the whole quantity of cane supplied and not a single pie is being said.

For the last crushing season, they have to pay about 80 per cent of the value of the cane supplied. For the current season they have to pay the amount in full. They are only giving chits for the quantity received. This is a very serious matter. Rs. 41 crores is being kept with these millowners which is due for the cane supplied to them. This is not a simple matter. During all these years the mill-owners have made fabulous profits, thanks to the policy pursued by the Government. Only last year there was some excessive production.

Towards the close of the last crushing season, the stock balance with all the factories, according to my information, was about 20 lakhs tonnes. The production during the last crushing season was of the order of 40 lakhs tonnes. So, the total availability of sugar during the year 1970-71, according to the figures supplied by the millowners themselves, was 60 lakhs tonnes. What is the capacity of our country to consume sugar ? Thanks to the policy of socialism pursued by our Government, the capacity to consumer sugar by our people is getting reduced year after year.

AN HON. MEMBER : Very wrong statement.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Let my hon. friend prove how I am wrong.

I am prepared to give him the figures. During 1965, the total consumption was 27 lakhs tonnes. It has gone down year after year. Last year, it is expected to be of the order of 30 lakhs tonnes. Perhaps, my hon. friend is referring to this thinking that they have consumed so much. That is only anticipation. But the consumption is getting reduced.

There is a surplus of sugar. Some of these factories want to maintain the profit which they have earned all these years. Now, they are trying to shift the burden on the cane-growers and the workers and the consumers and they are even trying to bully the Government for a reduction in the excise duty and are also canvassing for additional credit to the tune of Rs. 100 crores. The total credit given to them comes to about Rs. 254 crores, if my figures are correct. Now, they are bringing pressure on the Reserve Bank and the Government of India for additional credit facilities to the extent of Rs. 100 crores. So, in order to blackmail the Government and in order to fleece the canegrowers and the consumers and the workers, there is a conspiracy hatched by the monopoly houses who are controlling the sugar industry in our country. Unless some drastic change is made in the policy pursued by Government, I am afraid that they cannot save the canegrowers, nor can they get the wage board award implemented for the working classes, nor can they make sugar available at reasonable prices. Now, there is an indirect pressure mounting on the Government for raising the price of sugar. But what are Government doing ?

They say that they have issued instructions to the State Governments to take action including coercive proceedings. I do not know under what law they can take coercive proceedings, and which State Governments have refused to do it. He must give us facts about it.

[Shri Kalyanasundaram]

I also want to know one other thing. From the statement I find that there are no arrears in Maharashtra. Since the hon. Minister comes from Maharashtra, if I think that he has been partial to those mills and permitted them to lift the levy sugar, will I be wrong ? That is what the people in Tamil Nadu say.... .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The hon. Member is a very responsible and senior Member. He should not make such statements.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : 25 per cent of the sugar produced during the last season is held back with the mills in Tamil Nadu. No allotment has been made for the removal of that sugar. What is the reason ? Let him please tell me. I referred to the hon. Minister coming from Maharashtra only in a lighter vein ; let him not take it seriously. But let him take the point which I have made seriously. Why is Tamil Nadu discriminated ? Why is there so much of stock left with the factories, irrespective of whether it be in the co-operative sector or in the private sector ? Even the co-operative sector is not able to pay the cane-growers in full. They are not able implement the wage board award also in full.

Even in the co-operative sector, they are deducting some money from what is due to the cane-growers, in the name of thrift fund.

What is this position due to in Tamil Nadu ? All the factories are in huge arrears in Tamil Nadu. What is the special reason for it ? Therefore, I am entitled to a reply to this point.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूं—सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER : The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Therefore, is the Minister seriously considering revising the sugar policy ? It is high he had a second look at the policy they have been pursuing and remove this anomaly. What is the difference between levy sugar and free sugar ? In some areas, free sugar is cheaper than levy sugar ? Why is this anomaly and what is it due to ? In the light of this situation, does this policy serve any purpose? Government fixed the price and the levy only to help the consumers. But the consumers are not helped. Only factory-owners are being helped. Let them reconsider the policy and see what changes are necessary in the policy.

19.54 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*]

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Another point I want to raise concerns the cane-growers When they register their land for growing cane, the agreement with them is very unfavourable to them. All the terms and conditions in the agreement are favourable to the factory-owners and against the cane-growers.

It is obligatory for the cane-growers to supply cane only to the factory and they cannot cut the cane on their own and put it to any other use. That is also statutorily prohibited, at any rate in Tamil Nadu. But is there any provision in that agreement to compel the factories to cut the cane within a particular time and make payment withm a particular time ? So, this unfavourable agreement must also be changed. Government must initiate some process by which a proper agreement is arrived at which will make the sugar factories make the payment in time and fix the time for cutting the cane. If necessary, some statutory provision will have to be made to compel the factories to make payment within a stipulated time after the supply of cane to them. These measures are called for urgently to protect the industry, to protect the cane-growers and also to protect the consumers and to get the willing co-operation of the workers.

All along, at the cost of the cane-growers, at the cost of the workers and at the cost of the consumers, the factory-owners have made fabulous profits. Some factories were able to pay even 30 per cent bonus to the workers two years ago when the statutory

limit was only 20 per cent. Instead of helping the factories, Government must consider whether in the interests of the ocuntry and our national economy these factories can be taken over. If necessary, the Constitution also will have to be changed in order to enable the Government to take over the factories.

I am not referring to the problem of Tamil Nadu alone. I hear from my friends that in UP the situation is much worse, the arrears are much more than in Tamil Nadu. From a statement which was placed on the Table of the House in answer to a question which was not reached, I find that large sums are kept back from the cane-growers even in UP. The same is the position in Bihar.

These factories have gone into the hands of monopolists like Parry and Co., and Kothari and Co., and big land-lords like Vadapathimangalam and the Arooran in Tamil Nadu. They are fleecing the cane-growers, workers and consumers. If the Government wants to provide sugar to our people at a reasonable price and give an economic return to the cane-growers, what is the way out? How are you going to do it?

Yesterday, when answering a question, the Minister was referring to the cost of production of sugar, but does the Government care for the cost of production of the growers? About that the Government is not worried. What is the basis on which the prices of cane is fixed at Rs. 77/- per tonne? Is it an economic price for the cultivator. The cane growers have been agitating for increasing the price. This is a conspiracy on the part of the sugar factories to thwart the effort of the cane-growers as also the workers who have been agitating for the implementation of the WageBoard Award in full. At least now, after their recent pronouncements, will the Government come out with an iron hand against these factory owners and make them pay immediately to the cane-growers, implement the Wage Board Award in full for the workers and also ensure proper supply of sugar to our people?

20.00 hrs.

श्री आनन्द सिंह (गोंडा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चीनी कारखानों द्वारा गन्ना उत्पादकों को देय गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करने का जो मुझे पांच मिनट का अवसर दिया गया है उस के लिए मैं आप का आभारी हूँ।

गन्ना कैश क्रौप कहलाता है और काश्तकारों द्वारा इसलिए बोया जाता है कि उस कैश क्रौप से उन्हें कुछ फायदा हो लेकिन आज वहां पर क्या हालत है। मैं आपके सामने कुछ नमूने रखना चाहता हूं। अमरोहा की शुगर फैक्टरी का 49.82 लाख रुपया करेंट साल का और 32.88 लाख रुपया पिछले साल का बकाया हैं। रामपुर में करेंट साल का 37.17 लाख और 29.05 लाख रुपया पिछले साल का बकाया है। बिजनौर में 66 लाख करेंट साल का और 21.80 लाख रुपया पिछले साल का बकाया है जरवल में 18.35 लाख रुपया करेंट साल का और 25.07 लाख रुपया पिछले साल का बकाया रहता है। बाराबंकी में 8.10 लाख रुपया करेंट साल का और 32 लाख रुपया पिछले साल का बकाया रहता है। बुढ़वल में 9.74 लाख रुपया करेंट का और 42.15 लाख रुपया पिछले साल का बकाया रहता है। यह हालत आज हमारे प्रदेश के गन्ना पैदा करने वालों की है। इसके लिए मैं 3 दिन से कोशिश कर रहा था।। मैंने इसके लिए कौलिंग अटेंशन मोशन भी दिया था मगर मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करने में असफल रहा आज यह जो मुझे केवल 5 मिनट का अवसर दिया गया है उसमें मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विषय पर कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

श्रीमन, अभी कुछ ही दिन हुए, 6 महीने भी नही बीते जब इस सरकार ने गन्ना उत्पादकों के हित में राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात की थी। अपने बम्बई अधिवेशन में उन्होंने राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था लेकिन चुनाव समाप्त होते ही यह राष्ट्रीयकरण करने सम्बन्धी बात का प्रैसीडेंट के ऐड्रैस में कहीं पता नहीं लगा। प्रधान मन्त्री जी के

[श्री आनन्द सिंह]

अवाध में भी उसका कोई पता नही लगा। वह तो बातें छोड़िये लेकिन गन्ना उत्पादकों को उनके गन्ने का दाम दिलाने के लिए भी कोई प्रयत्न सरकार की ओर से नहीं हुआ है। यह मैंने अभी आप के सामने पांच शुगर फैक्टरीज के बारे में बतलाया है। उसका असर क्या पड़ेगा? हमारे प्रदेश में 160 यूनियंस है। हालत यह है कि आज उनको कमीशन नही मिल रहा है। बिना कमिशन वह फर्टिलाइजर्स नहीं खरीद सकते हैं और किसानों को नहीं दे सकते हैं। आज किसान फर्टिलाइजर्स पाने मे असमर्थ है जिसका कि असर आने वाली फसल पर भी पड़ेगा जिसके लिए कोई तैयारी नही की गई है। आज मार्च के महीने में तमाम बकाये विभिन्न डिपार्टमेंन्टों के वसूले जा रहे हैं। उनको पेमेंट नही हो रहा है, गन्ने के दाम नहीं मिल रहे है और जो जो मुकदमें वसूल कर रहे हैं वह अपनी कार्यवाही जारी रखें हुए हैं। तमाम ब्लाक्स के फर्टिलाइजर्स के पुराने कर्जे, ट्यूबवैल्स और तकावी आज सब उनके ऊपर लादी जा रही हैं। जहां से उनको पाना है वहां से मिलेंगे नहीं, जहां उनको देना हैं वह देना ही देना है।

मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता था। अगर यह सरकार राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम से पीछे हट रही है तो इन का एक हल यह है कि हम यह कहें कि पेमेंट का राष्ट्रीयकरण उसमें ले आइये। Let us nationalise payment of cane prices to sugar growers. आज बजट आने वाला है क्या यह सही नहीं होगा कि यह सरकार उस में एक धन अलग करके रख दे ताकि जिस दिन यूनियन मिल को गन्ना दे मिल इस बात को मान ले कि इस यूनियन से इतना गन्ना मिल गया और उस दिन हमारी सरकार सरकार खजाने से यूनियन को रुपया देकर किसानों का पेमेंट कर दे। यह सरकार की बात होगी कि वह फैक्टरी से कैसे ले। वह उन-का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे। वह जो चाहे सजा दे। उससे गन्ना उत्पादक किसी तरह से पीछे नहीं हैं वह तो सिर्फ अपना दाम चाहते हैं, सही दाम चाहते है और सही समय से चाहते हैं। श्रीमान आज गन्ना वह किस को देते हैं? आज सरकार जिस फैक्टरी को कहती हैं जिस भाव पर कहती हैं जिस दिन कहती है और जिस स्थान पर कहती हैं आज वह मजबूर है अपना गन्ना देने के लिए। एक तरफ सरकार का गन्ना उत्पादकों पर इतना जबरदस्त कन्ट्रोल हो और दूसरी तरफ दाम दिलाने के वास्ते हम से कहा जाता है भले ही चाहे कोई हड़ताल करे, घेराव करे या आप के पास आये अथवा दुनिया में इधर, उधर भागा भागा फिर तो आखिर यह चीज कहां तक न्यायोचित है यह मैं मन्त्री महोदय से आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं?

श्रीमन्, आज गन्ने का पेमेंट रुका हुआ है। हमे क्या करना चाहिए? उसके लिए फैक्टरी वालों से बात कीजिए तो वह कहते है कि हम इसमें क्या कर सकते हैं हमारी कैपेसिटी नहीं है। वह कहते है कि हमारी कैपसिटी नही है। एक स्टेटमेंट मन्त्री महोदय का हमारे पास आया जिसमें कि कहा गया है कि वह बार-बार सूबे की सरकारों से अनुरोध कर रहे हैं कि वे कदम उठायें लेकिन अब आज उनके पास कैपेसिटी नहीं है तो सूबे की सरकारे कहां से कदम उठा सकती है? यह कदम तो वहां से उठना है। आज अगर बफर स्टाक बनाने की जरूरत है तो प्रदेश की सरकार कहां से कदम उठा सकती है? यह कदम तो यहां से उठाना है। सूबे की सरकारों पर टाल टाल कर यह समस्या बहुत दिनों तक टाली गई, लेकिन अब शायद बहुत ज्यादा दिनों तक इसको टाला नहीं जा सकता।

आज उत्तर प्रदेश की बात मैं कहता हूं।

गन्ना उत्पादकों का सौभाग्य है कि कुछ दिन के लिए आप की सरकार बनने जा रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Hon. Member should finish now.

श्री एन० एन० पांडे (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आज श्री आनन्द सिंह की बात सुनकर, जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ना किसान हैं, मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ। दुःख इस लिए हुआ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 71 चीनी मिलों की हालत यह है कि 1969-70 का गन्ने का भाव और 1970-71 का गन्ने का भाव एरियर्स में पड़ गया है। एक तरफ तो किसान की रबी की फसल अभी तैयार नहीं हुई, अभी उसकी कटिया नहीं हुई, और दूसरी तरफ जो हमारे मालगुजारी वाले हुक्काम हैं वह गाव गांव वसूली करने के लिये पहुंच गये है। किसान के पास जो सब से बड़ा धन था वह गन्ना था। वह सोचता था कि उसकी कीमत पायेगा और मालगुजारी का पेमेंट करेगा। आज हमारे गोरखपुर में और सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों की हालत यह है कि उस को गन्ने का भाव नही मिलता। वह सरकार की मालगुजारी नहीं दे पा रहा हैं और जेलों में बन्द किया जा रहा है।

अभी श्री आनन्द सिंह ने कहा कि गन्ने का दाम देने की जिम्मेदारी प्रदेश सरकार पर नहीं है। वह गन्ना किसान है और केन डेवेलपमैंट सोसायटी में जिम्मेदार ओहदे पर हैं। मैं उनका ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश शुगरकेन रेगुलेशन आफ सप्लाई ऐंड पर्चेज ऐक्ट, 1955 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं, जिसमें लिखा है कि :

(1) "The occupier of a factory shall make suitable provision to the satisfaction of the Collector for the payment of the price of cane.

(2) Upon the delivery of cane, the occupier of a factory shall be liable to pay immediately the price of the cane so supplied together with all other sums connected therewith, and were the supplies have been made through a purchasing agent, the purchasing agent also shall be similarly liable in addition to the occupier.

(3) Where the person liable under sub-section (2) is in default in making the payment of the price for a period exceeding 15 days from the date of delivery, he shall also pay interest at a rate of 7½ per cent per annum from the said date of delivery, but the Cane Commissioner may, in any case, direct with the approval of the State Government, that no interest shall be paid or be paid at such reduced rate as he may fix.

(4) The Cane Commissioner shall forward to the Collector a certificate under his signature specifying the amount of arrear on account of the price of cane plus interest, if any due from occupier, and the Collector on receipt of such certificate shall proceed to recover from such occupier the amount specified therein as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

मै पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आज उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने और केन कमिश्नर ने साजिश नहीं की ? क्या उन्होंनें मिल मालिकों के साथ साजिश नही की ? मेरे कल के प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मन्त्री जी ने 71 उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों का विवरण दिया है, जिसमें मैने सूचना मांगी थी कि 1969-70 में और 1970-71 में जो करेंट सीजन चल रहा है उसमें कितना अमाउंट एरियर्स में है। आप पायेंगे कि पिछले साल के अकाउंट में करोड़ों रुपये तो एरियर्स में हैं ही, इस साल का बकाया भी करोड़ों रुपये मिल मालिक देना नही चाहते। इनके पीछे क्या साजिश है क्या वह सच नही है कि एस० वी० डी० सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव के समय मिलमालिकों के साथ साजिश की ताकि उनको केन प्राइस न देनी पड़े और न शुगर फैक्ट्रीज का नेशनलाइजेशन हो पाए ? जिस को कांग्रेस ने अपने रेजेल्यूशन में पास किया और उत्तर प्रदेश की

[श्री एन० एन० पांडे]

सरकार को शुगर मिल्स का नेशनलाइजेशन करने हेतु कहा। लेकिन अभी तक नेशनालाइजेशन नहीं किया गया। इतना ही नही है, आज 71 चीनी मिलों की लिस्ट दी गई है। सरदार नगर सरैया शुगर मिल पर लगभग 1 करोड़ रुपया बाकी होगा डेढ़ लाख रुपया रोज किसानो का उनके ऊपर बढ़ता चला जा रहा हैं। अभी तक रिकवरी सर्टिफिकेट क्यों नही जारी किया जाता है? उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार मिल मालिको के खिलाफ ये सर्टिफिकेट क्यो जारी नही करती है? केन कमिशनर क्यो जारी नही करता है? उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार अगर रिकवरी सर्टिफिकेट जारी नही करती है तो उस प्रदेश की और देश की जनता को समझ लेना चाहिये कि जो सरकार वहा है वह मिल मालिको के इशारे पर चल रही है। वहा सविद सरकार इसीलिए खतम हुई है, जनता न पूरे तरीके से सारे प्रदेश से आज सयुक्त विधायक दल की सरकार को साफ किया है। मैं भारत सरकार से और खास तौर पर खाद्य मत्री जी से अपील करना चाहता हू कि वह सख्त कार्रवाई करे। खाद्य मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम प्रान्तीय सरकार को बार-बार कह रहे है कि वह सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई करे। लेकिन उन से मैं कहूगा कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश मे सविद की सरकार खत्म हो चुकी है और वहा आपकी सरकार बनने जा रही है और आप पर यह खास तौर पर जिम्मेवारी आ जाती है। वहा मिल मालिक साजिश कर रहे है नेशनलाइजेशन से बचने के लिए और केन ग्रोअर्ज को पेमेंट करना नही चाहते है, मिलों को रिपेअर नही करा रहे है, मजदूरो को समुचित बोनस एव वेजिज देना नही चाहते हैं। इस वास्ते यह आपका फर्ज है कि आप इन चीजों को देखे और उन मिलो के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई करे और जो लोग केन की प्राइस जो बकाया है देना नही चाहते हैं उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई करें। शुगर मिलों का नेशनलाइजेशन किया जायेगा तभी इस चीज को हम समाप्त कर सकेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, in this country, as I have said before, sugar does not taste sweet ; it really tastes bitter. The monopolists who fleece the grower, the mill-worker and the consumer, have been given a credit of about Rs. 225 crores by the Reserve Bank, under the protection on this socialist government. Only a few months ago, there was a sugar debate in this House and Government did not quite spell out their mind on that occasion. But immediately after the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, within days, they increased the quantity of free-sale quota by 10 per cent, because the monopolists were asked to find money for the election fund. Naturally, they have to be given something to get something out of them They have done it to fulfil their own party ends. The implementation of the sugar wage board award has never been done. Why has the Government not prosecuted those who are in arrears to the cane-growers ? Upto the 15th November, the arrears amounted to Rs. 15 crores Today it will be much more.

Then, why not have a retention price for sugar as far as the consumers are concerned, as in the case of steel ? Steel is available to the consumer at Dibrugarh or Jullundur or at any other place at the same price as it is available at the factory gate in Bengal or Orissa. Why not have a similar scheme in the case of sugar also ? Why this policy of discrimination ? This is an industry which ought to be nationalised immediately.

AN HON. MEMBER Why not give it to co-operatives ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We have seen co-operative tycoons also. I quote what Mr. F. A. Ahmed said on the floor of the House only a few months ago and I want to know what steps they have taken. He said :

> "During the last year, I think as much as Rs. 225 crores was given by way of credit facilities by the banks to the industry and I do not see any reason or justification why the industry does not pay to the cane-growers soon after the

cane is taken delivery of by them. Under the rules, they are required to pay within a fortnight of the delivery. It is entirely a matter for the State Governments to look into and we have impressed upon the State Governments to enforce the provision of law to see that these dues are not paid in time to the cane-growers. So far as our present information goes, it is certainly true that there is an arrear of Rs. 15 crores... That was the figure available to us upto 15th November. Out of the advance for the sugar-cane which was of the value of Rs. 337 crores—out of the money advanced—Rs. 15 crores are still due to the cane-growers by the industry. Action should be taken by the State Government to see that these are paid in time. We also considered whether it was possible for us to have a law under which this can be enforced and our advice was that nothing can be done so far as the Centre is concerned and it can only be done by the State Governments."

We know the pretext. You blame somebody who is not available here. But you are hand-in-glove with the monopolists. That is why you cannot take my steps against them. That is why you give them, in lieu of the services rendered for you, the freedom to fleece the helpless class, namely, the consumer, the grower and the mill-worker. Shri Shinde, you may go on nothing down things ; you may say anything you choose to, but in this country nobody will be convinced by a single word you utter that you are not hand-in-glove with the monopolists.

श्री गेंदा सिंह (पदरौना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है, सवाल सिर्फ कीमत की अदायगी न किए जाने के बारे में है। मैं माफी चाहूंगा श्री कल्याणसुन्दरम और श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु से कि उन्होंने इस मामले को इतना बढ़ा दिया कि कीमतों की अदायगी की बात तो पिछे पड़ गई। हम भुगत रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में इस वक्त मिल मालिकों पर किसानों का गन्ने का बकाया 40 करोड़ रुपया है। श्री शिंदे ने 52 करोड़ रुपये की डिटेल दी थी। मुझे शिकायत है कि भारत सरकार का सचिवालय उत्तर प्रदेश की सही हालत को जानने में असमर्थ है। मैंने बहुत कोशिश की कि वह सचिवालय सही तस्वीर जान सके, लेकिन उस ने अभी तक जानकारी की है, वह अधूरी है। मैं खुद गया था। मेरे पास समय नहीं है, वरना मैं हर एक फैक्टरी के बारे में बताता। जैसा कि श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे ने कहा है, उत्तर प्रदेश में 28 फरवरी तक 29 करोड़ रुपया बस बकाया था। आज जब कि मार्च पूरा खत्म हो गया है, 14, 15 करोड़ रुपये का गन्ना उन लोगों ने खरीदा होगा। यह फिगर मेरे पास नहीं है। इस 14, 15 करोड़ रुपये में से थोड़ी रकम उन्होंने काश्तकारों को दी है, वर्ना बाकी सब बकाया है। मैं अन्दाज से कह रहा हूं कि परचेज टैक्स, केन कोआपरेटिव का कमीशन और गन्ने की कीमत, यह चालीस करोड़ रुपया आज बकाया हैं। कई फैक्टरियां ऐसी हैं, श्री आनन्द सिंह ने बहुत सही कहा है, लेकिन कुछ थोड़ा भूल कर भी कहा है जिन्होंने बैंक्स से एडवांस लिया, लेकिन उसको अपने दूसरे निजी काम में रख लिया। उन्होंने उस पैसे को दे कर दबा लिया। उन्होंने हर कोशिश की कि किसी तरह से कांग्रेस जीतने न पाये और कुछ भाइयों को पैसा दिया। जिन्होंने वह पैसा खाया, उनको डायाबिटीज हो गया और वे यहां नहीं पहुँच पाये।

उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार इस साजिश में शामिल है कि गन्ने की कीमत बकाया रह जाये, काश्तकार गन्ना न बोये, पहले की तरह स्केसिटी हो जाये और चीनी की कीमत ऊंची चढ़ जाये। भारत सरकार को इस साजिश को समझना चाहिये और काश्तकार को गन्ना बोने से विरत नहीं होने देना चाहिये। उसको यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि जिस तरह से भी हो, अगले पंद्रह दिनों में यह अदायगी हो जाये। अगर बैंक एडवांस का रेट बढ़ाने की जरूरत

[श्री गेंदा सिंह]

है, तो वह सोच समझ कर उसको बढ़ाये, लेकिन इस बात की गारण्टी होनी चाहिए कि जो रुपया चीनी के अलॉस्ट जायेगा, वह फैक्ट कोआपरेटिव यूनियन को जायेगा, जिस के वाइस चेयरमैन श्री आवन्द सिंह हैं। वह हर यूनियन की दे कर काश्तकार के बकाया की अदायगी करा दी जाये और लेबर को भी वेज बोर्ड के अनुसार उसके ड्यूज दे दिए जायें।

यह मामला तो सिर्फ इतना है। बाकी मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि नेशनलाइज किए बिना गाड़ी चलती नहीं। किसी कीमत पर भी शुगर की इंडस्ट्री को आज पब्लिक सैक्टर में ले आना चाहिए। महाराष्ट्र की अगर कीमत अदा हो गई है तो इसलिए अदा हो गई है कि वह किसानों के हाथ में फैक्ट्री है। वह इसलिए नहीं कि शिंदे साहब वहां के रहने वाले है इसलिये हो गई है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह उपाय सारे देश के लिये नहीं होता है तो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के लिये तो सीधे ही होना चाहिये।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे (मदसौर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यहां अभी उत्तर प्रदेश और आन्ध्र की शुगर मिलों के बारे में कुछ चर्चा हुई। इसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश में जितनी भी शुगर मिले है उन की भी यही दशा है। वहा के मिल मालिकों ने करोड़ों रुपया किसानों का अभी नहीं दिया है। केवल इसी वर्ष नहीं गत वर्ष और पिछले वर्षों में भी लगातार उनकी यही प्रैक्टिस रही है, इसी तरह की आदत उनकी रही है कि वह किसानों का भुगतान लम्बे समय तक नहीं करते है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि किसानों के लिए जब कि वह नियम है कि रिजर्व जोन बना कर वे बाध्य किए जाते हैं इस बात के लिए कि उनको निर्धारित प्रतिशत गन्ना फैक्ट्री को देना हीप देगा, वह अन्यत्र दे नहीं सकते बेच नहीं सकते, न खांडसारी बना सकते हैं, न गुड़ बना सकते है, उनके लिए यह लाजिमी है कि उतना गन्ना वह फैक्ट्री को दें तो सरकार के लिए भी यह प्रतिबन्ध और दायित्व होता है कि उन किसानों को उस निर्धारित अवधि की भीतर जो 14 दिन की उन्होंने निश्चित कर रखी है, उसके अन्दर उनका पेमेंट कराये। उन को पूरा-पूरा भुगतान इस निश्चित अवधि के भीतर हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, इस बात को देखने का दायित्व सरकार के ऊपर है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी कि वह निर्धारित अवधि के भीतर पेमेंट नही कर रहे है, जब इस प्रश्न को बार-बार उठाया जाता है तब भी सरकार इस की ओर ध्यान नहीं देती है। केवल मात्र इस प्रकार का उत्तर वह दे देती है कि राज्य सरकारें इसके लिए कोई कार्यवाही नही कर रही है।

मुझे बड़ा दुख होता है कि मेरे अपने ही क्षेत्र के मिल मालिक जो कांग्रेस (आर) के समर्थक ही नही बल्कि कांग्रेस (आर) के हैं, कांग्रेस (आर) के एम० एल० ए० हैं, उनकी दो मिलें महीदपुर और जावरा की हैं उन दोनों मिलों पर करोड़ों रुपये से अधिक बकाया है जिस का अभी तक पेमेंट नही हुआ है। मैं किसी खास पोलिटिकल पार्टी की बात सही करना चाहता कि इस पार्टी या उस पार्टी से उन का सम्बन्ध है, लेकिन मिल मालिकों की यह दशा है कि प्रायः वह इस प्रकार पेमेंट नही करते हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि केवल इसी आधार पर इस प्रश्न को नहीं सोचना चाहिए कि मिल मालिक किसानों का पेमेंट नही कर रहे हैं बल्कि उससे जो परिणाम आ रहा है उसके ऊपर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। किसानों के अन्दर यह भावना जाग्रत हो रही है कम से कम मैं अपने मध्य प्रदेश की बात कहता हूं कि वह गन्ना न बोयें और अगर वह गन्ना नहीं बोते हैं या निरुत्साहित होते है तो एक प्रकार से राष्ट्रीय हानि होगी। किसान गन्ने का खेत जोतते हैं, तैयार करते हैं, मेहनत करते हैं किंतु

समय पर रुपया न मिलने से उसके स्थान पर दूसरी फसल बोने के लिए बाध्य हो रहे हैं, इस लिए कि उन का समय पर पेमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। केवल इतना ही नहीं कि वह गन्ने की कीमत रुपयों में नही देते हैं बल्कि कई बार किसानों को बाध्य किया जाता है कि तुम पैसे के बदले शुगर की बोरियां ले लो। हमारे यहां की जो शुगर है उसका भाव 190 और 180 रुपये क्विंटल है और महाराष्ट्र की शुगर का 150 और 160 का भाव है। तो उसको वह 180 और 190 के भाव पर देने का प्रयत्न करते हैं और वह शुगर किसानों को मजबूरन लेनी पड़ती है, इस लिए कि उनको समय पर पैसे नही मिलते। इतना ही नहीं हमारे यहां के मिल मालिको ने उन को गेहूँ तक लेने के लिए बाध्य किया। छः छः और आठ आठ महीने किसान को पेमेट के लिए बार बार चक्कर कटाते रहते है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि एक तरफ तो इस तरह वह किसानों का भुगतान नहीं करते है और दूसरी तरफ उन चीनी मिलो के मालिकों को लाखों रुपया सरकार द्वारा कर्ज दिया जा रहा है। अभी अभी हमारी जानकारी में यह आया हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश की मिलों को इस बात के लिए लाखों रुपया दिया गया कि किसानों को पेमेंट वह करें। लेकिन जहां तक सदन में बात आई है उससे यही मालूम पड़ता है कि उसका उपयोग वह गन्ना उत्पादको और किसानों का पेमेंट करने मे नही कर रहे है। गन्ना उत्पादक ठीक तरह से गन्ने का उत्पादन कर सकें, अच्छा बीज ला सकें और उससे गन्ने का अच्छा उत्पादन कर सकें इसके लिए वह पैसा वह नहीं देते हैं बल्कि उसका उपयोग वह अपने निजी कार्यों के लिए करते हैं और आज भी गन्ना उत्पादकों की यही दशा है। वह हड़तालें करते हैं, प्रदर्शन करते हैं, कलेक्टर को मेमोरेंडम देते हैं, राज्य सरकारों को मेमोरेंडम देते हैं। लेकिन कानून होते हुए भी उस का उपयोग नहीं किया जाता। कानून है कि यदि कोई गन्ना कानून का उल्लंघन करता है तो उस मिल मालिक को या फैक्ट्री के प्रबन्धक को प्राजिक्यूट किया जा सकता है। उस के ऊपर दण्ड है, 6 मास का कारावास है। लेकिन केवल इस आधार पर कि वे रूलिंग पार्टी को सपोर्ट करते हैं, कहीं वह उनसे समर्थन हटा न लें, केवल इस आधार पर वह उनके खिलाफ कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही नही करते। कानूनी कार्यवाही करने में हिचकते हैं।

मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इस प्रश्न को केवल इस आधार पर नहीं सोचना चाहिये कि पेमेंट समय पर नही दिया तो किसानों को नुकसान होगा। बल्कि यह कि गन्ना कैश क्राप मानी जाती है और किसान सारे का सारा जो उस का दायित्व होता है, राजस्व की अदायगी होती है, बैंकों का क्रेडिट अदा करना होता है, उस के लिए वह इस पर निर्भर होता है। अगर इस फसल का पैसा वह समय पर नही पाता है तो किस प्रकार से वह किसान अपने दायित्वों को पूरा कर सकेगा, अगली फसल की व्यवस्था किस प्रकार से कर पायेगा और सरकार का जितना देना है वह कैसे दे सकेगा ?

तो मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यह अनेक मिलों का मामला है। केवल उत्तर प्रदेश की ही नहीं, मध्य प्रदेश की भी समस्या हैं। मध्य प्रदेश का जैसा मेने निवेदन किया करोड़ों रुपया बकाया होने पर भी राज्य सरकार कोई ठोस कदम उनके खिलाफ नही उठा पाती। ठोस कदम उठाने के लिए बार बार निवेदन किया लेकिन फिर भी कोई ठोस कदम नही उठाया। राज्य सरकारों को आप प्रतिबन्धित करें। यदि आप का कानून इस बात के लिए किसानों को बाध्य करता है कि जोन सिस्टम के कारण वे अपना गन्ना गन्ना मिलों को दें, तो आप देखिये कि उन्हें 14 दिन के अन्दर पेमेंट होता हैं या नहीं होता है। अगर नहीं होता है तो आप देखें कि किसानों को पेमेंट ब्याज के

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे]

साथ मिलता है या नही मिलता है, अगर नही मिलता है तो आप कानून के अनुसार उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर उनको ब्याज के साथ पेमेट नही मिलता हैं तो आप उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे है या राज्य सरकार उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इनके बारे में पूरी जानकारी प्रस्तुत करें ताकि हम आश्वस्त हो सके कि वास्तव में किसानों के हितो में आप कोई कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं, अन्यथा यह सब दिखाने-मात्र की बात होगी कि आप किसानों का हित चाहते है, केवल शब्दो में चाहते हैं वास्तव में कोई कदम नहीं उठाना चाहते है।

अन्त में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—यदि आप इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नही करने जा रहे हैं तो मैं सुझाव रखूंगा—जैसाकि हमारे क्षेत्र के गन्ना उत्पादकों ने अनुरोध किया है कि जोन बन्दी को समाप्त कर दिया जाय ताकि वे स्वतन्त्र हों, जिसको चाहे अपने गन्ने को दे, मिल वालों को दे या खांडसारी बनाये या उस गन्ने को अन्यथा काम मे लाये ताकि उनको गन्ने का पैसा फौरन मिल सके, जिसको वे बड़े परिश्रम के साथ पैदा करते है। उन को गन्ने का पैसा इस लिये नही मिल रहा है कि जो कानून का संरक्षण उन्हे प्राप्त हैं, उनको देने मे आप असमर्थ रहे हैं, असफल रहे हैं और इस कारण असमर्थ है कि मध्य प्रदेश की अधिकांश गन्ना मिलें वहां कांग्रेस को, वहा की रूलिंग पार्टी को हर समय सहायता देती हैं, इस लिए आप मिल वालों का सरक्षण करते हैं, किसानों की सहायता नहीं करते हैं, उनका गला घोटा जा रहा है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप उन को उचित संरक्षण प्रदान करे ताकि उनको समय पर गन्ने का पैसा मिल सके।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): I am thankful to the hon. Members who have been good enough to raise a discussion on a very important subject touching lakhs and millions of farmers in this country.

You might be aware that only two days earlier as a result of the suggestion from Hon'ble Speaker I made a statement before this august House. I appreciate the concern of the hon. Members in regard to arrears of sugar cane price by the sugar factories and it has been the Government of India's view that the cane grower should not suffer for no fault of his.

Unfortunately, this year the arrears of sugar cane prices have accumulated to an extent which is almost a frightening figure I quoted a figure two days earlier in a statement which I made on the floor of this House. I have always been giving some thought to this problem. I find that these cane-growers deliver the cane to the factory and I think as far as the sugar-cane sale is concerned, the sale is complete at that point as soon as delivery takes place. So, what are the difficulties of the producers later on ? Whether they are in a position to dispose of the sugar stocks, etc. these matters are of no concern whatsoever for the cane-growers. But, unfortunately, in this country, over a period certain conventions are developed and the sugar-cane growers suffer and it is my experience for instance—I have been here for the last 8-9 years—I find every year, whether there are stocks of sugar or no stocks—this year some of the factory-owners are making an excuse that stocks have accumulatad—they are unable to pay and that the credit provision has not been adequate. But what about years when stocks of sugar were not there and when even the partial de-control was introduced, the free sale sugar was getting quite an attractice price ? I found that even in those years some of the factory-owners defaulted. I think there are quite a large number of black sheep in the sugar industry.

SHRI N. N. PANDEY : Only to evade sugar mills nationalisation.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : As far as the statutory provision is concerned and to the extent it lies within the Government of India's power, our position is very

clear. For instance, the Sugar Cane Control Order which has been issued under the Esstential Commodities Act stipulates that the sugar cane price has to be paid within 14 days from the date of delivery of sugar cane and if the sugar cane price is not paid as stipulated in the Sugar Cane Control Order, then this can be recovered as arrears of land revenue by resorting to coercive methods. But this has to be done by the State Government.

On the last occasion when some hon. Members raised this subject for discussion, we tried to give some thought to this problem. We thought that the Centre should also enact some law in addition to the laws which are already enacted by some of the State Governments.

Unfortunately, not all State Governments have enacted laws. It is my request to all State Governments that they should make appropriate laws in their own State for recovery of arrears of sugarcane dues or resorting to coercive measures of necessary, and also for charging interest if there is a default. I was referring to the point that we also tried to give some thought to this problem and whether such a law can be enacted. In the Ministry we were examining the position whether it would be possible for us to have a Central law also so that the hands of the State Governments will be strengthened and even then, we could ourselves take some steps from here. We consulted the Law Ministry in this regard.

The Law Ministry, unfortunately, has advised us to the contrary. They said, under the Essential Commodities Act, under which this Sugarcane Control Order was passed, it is not feasible and it would not be proper to make such a law. They actually said that it is not competent for the Centre to enact any such law. And, therefore, I could not proceed further.

May I say, Sir, that I appreciate the concern expressed by hon. Members ? The hon. Member, Shri Genda Singh ji, was good enough to come to our Ministry and discuss this matter with me. I felt the urgency of the problem. I therefore feel that there is need to make further exploration in this field. I want to seek the advice of cane-growers' representatives. I want to seek the advice of hon. Members here who have been returned in quite large numbers to this House from various parts of the country and from various parties. I would like to seek their advice and I will sit with the representative of the Law Ministry to discuss thoroughly about this matter so that we, at the Centre, can also do something in the matter.

As far as the present position is concerned, I have made my request to the State Governments. Lot of inconvenience is caused to the cane growers because of non-payment of dues. It is a well-known fact that a large number of these cane-growers are small farmers. Lot of hardship is inflicted on them as a result of the non-payment of sugar-cane dues. So, State Governments should take immediate coercive measures.

Some of the factories say that credit facilities are not adequate. Only a fortnight ago we took up this matter with the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India has been good enough to appreciate the difficulties represented to them by us. Therefore, the Reserve Bank of India has agreed to this. Last year the maximum credit limit sanctioned to sugar industry was Rs. 254 crores. Because there has been some addition to the stock, the Reserve Bank has now agreed that the credit limit of these factories can be increased to the tune of Rs. 275 crores. That means, Rs. 21 crores more now. This has been the recent understanding with the Reserve Bank of India. We also took up the other matters, with the Reserve Bank of India. The following understanding has been arrived at with the Reserve Bank of India :

> In view of the cane dues position the Reserve Bank would consider advising the commercial banks to continue to extend credit aggregating to Rs. 275 crores for some months after the peak is reached by reduction of margins of and/or entertaining of requests for enhanced limits against other securities.
>
> Commercial banks would be advised to value sugar at the levy price for purposes of calculating the margin.
>
> If particular sugar factories were in acute difficulties but if their overall financial position was sound, some measures of relief might be considered for them.

So, this has been the understanding arrived at with the Reserve Bank of India and the representative of my Ministry. In

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

this meeting even the Banking Department of the Finance Ministry was represented. As a result of this understanding it will be possible now for the sugar industry to pay the arrears of sugar-cane price forthwith. I don't find any justifiable excuse for refusing the payment of cane dues.

श्री गेंदा सिंह : यह रुपया भी ले जाकर दूसरे कामों में न खर्च कर डालें, इस की क्या गारण्टी है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : That has been also a matter which has been under examination...

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : अगर प्राब्लम्स है तो सबके लिए एक हैं। कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्रीज पूरा पूरा पेमेंट 14 दिन के अन्दर दे रही है, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में गवर्नमैंट फैक्टरी भी पूरा पूरा पेमेंट दे रही है लेकिन प्राइवेट फैक्टरीज नहीं दे रही है तो उसके ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाये।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE Mr. Genda Singh was referring to this matter. I think Mr. Kalyanasundaram was very unfair to me when he said that payment of sugar-cane price is made in time because I come from Maharashtra. It was not the reason. There are large number of them which are cooperatives. In Gujarat for instance, all factories are cooperative factories.

It was very unfair on the part of some hon. Members to have brought in unnecessarily matters of political controversy. As far as Shri Anand Singh is concerned, I have great respect for him. I have known him as a spokesman of the cane-growers. Therefore, I think that his coming here is a welcome thing, to whatever party he may belong, because we shall be having the benefit of his advice. He was very unfair to us when he said that the slogan of nationalisation was used only for election purposes...

SHRI ANAND SINGH : I was expecting this to be referred to in the President's Address, but it was not there.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Shri Anand Singh is a intelligent Member, and he should know that as soon as this problem came up, the Government of India had appointed a Sugar Industry Commission to go into this problem of nationalisation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Shri Genda Singh is here. Why should he not ask him ? He knows everything about it.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Let me complete what I was going to say. As far as the individual State Governments are concerned, we have conveyed it to the State Government tha if any State Government wants to nationalise the sugar industry, we would have no objection, and we would not come in the way

SHRI ANAND SINGH : Not objecting is one thing, but doing it is another thing.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE. The hon. Member's own party was the ruling party in his State, and it was for that party to have taken measures towards nationalition.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Shri Kamalapati Tripath is going to the Chief Minister of UP. So, let the Congress (R) implement its own decision.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : My only limited submission is that in the context of this limited subject of arrears to be paid to the cane-growers, these charges and counter charges should not have been made. One hon. Member also said that the sugar factories were in league with the Congress (R) and that was why ..

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : जब आप यह कहते हैं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमैंट इसके बारे में सोच रही है तो जब करोड़ों रुपये बाकी हैं और चूंकि स्टेट्स ने उस के लिए ऐसे लाज नहीं बनाये तो क्यों नहीं आप आर्डिनैंस जारी कर देते ? आज हाउस खत्म हो रहा आखिर क्या डिफिकल्टी है आप आसानी से यहां के लिए आर्डिनैंस जारी कर सकते हैं।

[جب آپ یہ کہتے ہیں کہ سینٹرل گورنمنٹ اس کے بارے میں سوچ رہی
ہے تو جب کروڑوں روپے باقی ہیں [illegible] اسٹیٹس نے اس کے لئے
ایسے لاز نہیں بنائے۔ تو کیوں نہیں آپ آرڈیننس جاری کر دیتے۔ آج
[illegible] آسانی سے [illegible] کے لئے
[illegible] جاری کر سکتے ہیں]

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member should appreciate that we are a constitutional government, and we have to rule according to the Constitution. Resorting to coercive measures for the recovery of arrears of sugarcane price is exclusively at the moment within the jurisdiction of the State Governments, and we are not coming in the way of the State Governments' resorting to coercive measures for the recovery of the arrears of sugarcane prices. I have already submitted that we have requested all the State Governments to enact the necessary laws. But I have also made the additional submission that we ourselves are trying and would try to explore the possibilities of whether we can have an additional Central law to strengthen the hands of the State Governments.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S DESHMUKH (Parabhani) : The hon. Minister owes an explanation to the House on one point. If with a constitutional government, the Union Legislature is supposed to be competent to enact legislation making it obligatory for the farmer to part with his produce, the same legislature cannot be held to be incompetent to make the factory owners pay the arrears of cane prices.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE . I know that my hon. friend is a lawyer, and I shall consult him also His legal acumen and legal knowledge will be taken advantage of, and we shall consult him also.

My hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu is not here. He made some allegations and then left the House, as is usual with him. He made an allegation that in the pre-election days, as soon as Parliament was dissolved, the free sale sugar quantities were raised. But I would like to submit that the prices of free sale sugar are not ruling in any way higher than the controlled prices except in some zones. Moreover this was a decision or the concensus which was arrived at the Chief Minister's Conference which was held a few months earlier, and it was only implemented later on, and even a statement was made in this House in this behalf Therefore, false allegations should not have been unnecessarily made by my hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu.

This in short is the position. Since it is quite late already, I need not go into the details. I have full sympathy with the cane-growers, and I am thankful to my hon. friend for having raised this discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Lok Sabha will now stand adjourned *sine die*.

20.39 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.

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